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Constitution: Beacon For New·Citizen

Aliens Seeking Papers Are Taught Functions of Government

'Canned' Quiz Gone

Chicago Takes Lead in Teaching Applicants Real Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The applicant for citizenship looked surprsied. He had not expected that kind of question. He was prepared to tell the naturalization examiner that "each state sends two senators," that there are "435 representatives in Congress," that "the President serves a term of four years."

But now he is confronted with the question, "What do you thiuk of the Constitution?" He cannot answer it in a few words. He must explain. He must talk about it to get his ideas out. Other thought-provoking queries are asked him.

The new type of questions, which have been instituted throughout the country in its naturalization offices, is leaning toward finding out how much the applicant is "attached to the Constitution," rather than how much "canned knowledge" he can roll off his tongue about the Government, it is found.

Questions Revamped

The old factual questions which could be answered by "Yes" or "No" or by "48 states" or the dates "1492" and "1776" are being revamped to draw out the applicant and discover what his general attitude is on governmental problems. The questions conform to the new regulations sent out from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Labor, it is learned here.

But the new type of questioning is not having much effect on the number of applicants accepted, according to Fred J. Schlotfeldt, district director of immigration and naturalization for the area around Chicago. The stream of applicants still files in to ask for citizenship papers. In Chicago about twice as many people are coming into the naturalization office to file petitions for papers as compared with two years ago, Mr. Schlotfeldt said. Some are feeling the pressure of industry which is requiring that employees be American citizens. Others are interested in old-age pension laws and want to be ready if any money is to be passed around.

Adults Go to School

A closer tie-up is seen between the immigration and naturalization office and the public schools. Men and women go to day school and night school to learn how to read and write, something of American history and the Constitution, and something about geography. The whole idea is to see that the alien becomes a part of the body politic. He learns how to read and write and the fundamental points of the Constitution.

This co-operation between the naturalization office and the public schools is especially marked in Chicago. In the naturalization office is stationed a man representing the public schools. When a person comes in for his second papers and shows evidence of knowing little about our for mof government, he is told that he has not passed the examination and is turned over to the public school man.

Hundreds of men and women in the last few years have been sent from the naturalization office to school to study the Constitution, according to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, supervisor of education for the Chicago Board of Education.

Functions Explained

Teachers of adult classes explain thoroughly the functions of government. Aliens with a school training have no trouble in passing the examinations, it is found. But now a larger proportion of applicants is being sent to school because of the new nature of the questions.

Bringing the questions more nearly into the practical experience of the questioner is another trend, it is found. Trying to make him see that when he pays his taxes, draws water out of his faucet, is safe in his own home from invaders, buys a license for his automobile, he comes in contact with his own Government.

"Now, Mrs. Frahmheim, I notice here that you have a daughter Syivia," the examiner said looking at the papers which the applicant had put on his desk. Her face brightened at being reminded of her little girl. "Well, does she go to school?"

"Yes, indeed, she's going into the second grade this fall."

"Now how is that school kept up? You pay taxes don't you?" And thus Mrs. Frahmheim sees a direct connection between her own family and government.

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Seeks New Strong Man

Keystone

Admiral Nicholas Horthy
Hungarian Regent Hopes to Find Able Leader of Cabinet to Take Place of the Late Premier Julius Gömbös

Yankees Knock Fitzsimmons Out In Four Innings

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Yankees..	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	.	.
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Batteries—Gomez, Murphy and Dickey for the Yankees; Fitzsimmons, Castleman and Mancuso for the Giants.

POLO GROUNDS New, York, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Yankees hammered Fred Fitzsimmons out of the box in the fourth inning of the sixth game today, taking a 5-to-3 lead in their drive to the final victory they need in the 1936 World Series. Clyde Castleman, young right-hander, took up the Giants, pitching burden against the erratic Yankee lefthander, Vernon Gomez.

After Jake Powell's home run scored two runs in the second, and Lou Gehrig's long fly drove in another in the third, the Yanks rapped Fitzsimmons, had-luck loser of a four hitter in the third game, for four-hitter in the third game, for fore Castleman came in and got the side out.

In 3 2-3 innings, Fitzsimmons, who had none of his best stuff today, allowed nine hits and five runs. Just the same, the crowd of 40,000, sitting through threatening weather, gave the big man a big cheer as he walked disconsolately out of the series.

With one out, Jake Powell got his second hit of the day, boosting his batting average close to .500, and Tony Lazzeri and Gomez hit safely right behind him, the pitcher, a notoriously weak hitter, scoring Powell from second with his looper to left. Fitz stayed on, getting Frank Crosetti on a high fly, but when Red Rolfe singled to center, driving Lazzeri hime, Castleman come in from the bullpen.

The young right hander forced Joe Di Maggio to fly out, ending the rally, and he set the Yankees down in order in the fifth.

U. S. Court Upholds Constitutionality Of Labor Relations Act

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6 (AP)—The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals today held the National Labor Relations Act constitutional as affects interstate commerce, but held it invalid in a case involving intrastate commerce.

The case in which the National Labor Relations Board was involved was that of the board versus the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company, which operates busses in Virginia, the District of Columbia and Maryland.

The court held the board was without authority to take action against the Foster Brothers Manufacturing Co., Inc., a Maryland corporation engaged in manufacture of furniture at Baltimore.

Both opinions were by Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, of Baltimore.

Young Magistrates In Juvenile Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Younger magistrates are to be selected in Britain for its Juvenile Courts in the future.

In a circular issued by the Home Office to justices' clerks throughout the country, dealing with new juvenile court panels to be appointed on Nov. 1, this need for more youthful juvenile court judges is stressed and clerks are asked to include the age of each magistrate appointed in their final lists of panels.

"As time goes on," the circular states, "men and women justices are apt to lose the freshness of mind and sympathy, and the up-to-date knowledge of social conditions which are of extreme importance for successful work in the juvenile courts.

"Where it is a choice between two otherwise equally good candidates for the panel, much, or indeed everything, is to be said for selecting the younger. Magistrates in these juvenile courts should be of parental age."

New Federal Act To Provide Many Teaching Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Twenty-five thousand new teachers will be hired next year by state departments of education to conduct vocational education courses under the recently-engaged George-Deen Act.

This law quadruples the present size of federal vocational education funds and requires states to match 50 per cent of the money granted them until 1942. From then on, the states' share will increase gradually until in 1947 and thereafter, they will pay an equal share with the Federal Government.

The fourfold jump in the Federal Government's contribution to vocational schools was a direct outgrowth of the depression. Commissions formed to study the problem of unemployed youth have been unanimous in their decision that too little attention has been paid in this country to co-ordinating formal education and work experience.

Allotments from the $14,797,496 set aside by Congress have just been made to the states by the federal board for vocational education, of which Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is chairman. Before the states can make use of this money, however, they must get their legislatures to appropriate a total of $7,955,703 for the same type of work.

The greater portion of the new money will go to pay salaries and traveling expenses of teachers in the fields of agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics. For the first time, money has been allotted for the teaching of "distributive occupations" which include wholesaling and retailing and for the preparation of teachers and supervisors in the various fields of vocational education covered in the bill.

The federal funds are advanced to the state boards of education, which in turn pay them out to local public schools.

The first federal aid for vocational education dates back to 1917, when Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act, contributing a total of $500,000 to states for training in agriculture and $500,000 for training in industry. Since 1934, a total of $3,000,000 has been divided among the states under the George-Ellzey Act. The new appropriation does not become effective until July 1, 1937, but allotments were made in advance so state legislatures would know what is expected of them when they meet this winter.

Hungary Crisis Revives Major European Issue

Passing of Gömbös Raises Question of Budapest Ties With Italy

Successor Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Oct. 6—The sudden passing of Premier Julius Gömbös did not take Hungary entirely unawares, and it is expected that Kaloman Daranyi, who has been Acting Premier for the past month, will be asked by Regent Nicholas Horthy to form a new government.

Mr Daranyi, unlike Marshal Gömbös, who started his career in the army, is a civil servant by profession and has the reputation of being more interested in the problems of administration than in politics.

Supports Agrarian Reforms

It is understood that he stands personally for extension of suffrage and of the secret ballot, and he is expected to press on with agrarian reforms aiming at the improvement of the condition of the peasants.

One of the biggest problems facing the new Government when it is formed is what to do in face of devaluation of the Italian lira. Hungary as one of three partners in the Rome protocol has been hoping for an increasing amount of business with Italy, especially in wheat and other agricultural products.

Will Hungary Devalue?

The lira's devaluation, it is believed here, will mean either lower prices for Hungarian goods or a smaller volume of exports to Italy. This would have political repercussions tending to weaken the ties uniting Hungary to Italy.

Another serious problem for Hungary is whether to follow the example of other members of the so-called gold bloc and devalue. For a long while the pengo has been maintained at an artificial level, and provided internal prices do not rise, many believe devaluation would be advantageous.

A Forceful Leader

Hungary is deprived of its strongest man and ablest politician by the passing of Premier Julius Gömbös. He has often been described as a Fascist and dictator but neither term is adequate. He more nearly resembled the genial forceful type of political boss in American politics.

By nature and training he was a soldier. His qualities were of the rough and ready sort, but to them he added much of friendship, devotion, cordiality and humor. In speeches he addressed his hearers as "my brother Hungarians" and that was symbolic of his whole political policy.

Program of 99 Points

Marshal Gömbös was conservative but not reactionary. He tried to gather about him reform-seeking youth. His platform contained 99 points, almost all of which called for reforms. He was not able to fulfill many of them, but did bring decided social and economic improvements.

He was a pronounced nationalist with a foreign policy based on striving for recovery and the restoration of Hungary.

As Premier he led the country through several turbulent national and international storms, and left it on fairly favorable sea.

His going causes no perturbation. Already the Government had been working several months without him. His successor is expected to follow his general policy of consolidation within treaty revision or without.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 6

Nations—Seek Economic Decisions

Hungary this day, with the passing of Premier Julius Gömbös, and the resultant resignation of his Cabinet, reaches one of those hours when far-sighted decisions must be sought. The League of Nations provides constructive economic discussions and the capitals of the world hint at reciprocal trade negotiations. The world picture, though lighted by this revived economic wisdom, is still blurred by shadows which flow from the fratricidal massacres in Spain, from harsh demands levied by both China and Japan against each other, by an impending political crisis for the Popular Front Government of Premier Blum in France.

The stratosphere continues crowded with ambitious pilots on many ambitious projects—the clear, cold stratosphere above the smoke of battle or the rancor of social discontent. America is absorbed in straw votes and political speeches.

Hungary—Reforms of Gömbös to Continue

Hungary sets about the reorganization of its government calmly after the passing of Premier Gömbös. Acting Premier Koloman Daranyi is expected to be the next Premier and to pursue, in so far as possible, the program of reforms planned by Premier Gömbös. There is some apprehension that the age-old resistance to reform from a section of the privileged class will acquire vehemence with the removal of the strong Gömbös controls.

Italy's devaluation of the lira will also thrust a problem before the new government; for this devaluation threatens to impede Italo-Hungarian trade, so essential to Hungary. Will weakening of the Italo-Hungarian economic ties weaken the Italo-Hungarian political ties, permitting a swing toward the German orbit? There are those who ask that question.

Trade—Italy Lowers Its Tariff Walls

Italy's devaluation of the lira and other changes in its monetary policy may spell American-Italian trade pacts. Secretary of State Hull shied away from Italy in his reciprocal trade policy, because of Italy's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

As She Would Have Liked It

Wide World

Baroness, Whose Flight Over Atlantic Had to Wait
Kurt Bjorkvall, Swedish Pilot, Is Shown With Baroness Eva von Blixen-Finecke, Who Was to Have Accompanied Him

Pilot Starts Atlantic Hop, Leaving Baroness in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Facing hazardous weather in a 300-mile stretch off the Newfoundland coast, Kurt Bjorkvall, Swedish flier, pointed the nose of his red and green monoplane, Pacemaker, eastward today in a projected non-stop flight to Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr. Bjorkvall lifted his plane from the runways of Floyd Bennett field at 7:35 a. m., (Eastern Standard Time), climbed steadily as the ship gathered speed, and 40 minutes later was off the Long Island coast cruising at about 100 miles an hour.

Baroness Left Behind

On the ground he left a dejected Baroness Eva von Blixen-Finecke, who had expected until the last minute to accompany him. Mr. Bjorxvall, who purchased the Bellanca monoplane a few days ago, rejected pleas of the Baroness to make the flight in a dramatic conference.

A Swedish newspaper was the original backer of the flight for the pair. Due to criticism of the risk to be encountered by the Baroness on the trip this late in the season, Mr. Bjorkvall's friends said, the paper withdrew its support.

"I bought the plane and that's all there is to it," Mr. Bjorkvall said. "I wanted to make the flight solo, and I'm sorry I cannot take the Baroness. The flight is my own."

Carries Pictures of Girl

Mr. Bjorkvall carried two photographs of a Swedish girl in the left breast pocket of his flying jacket.

"She will be waiting for me, I hope, when I reach Stockholm," he was quoted by field attendants as saying before his airplane lifted from the runway. "I intend to announce our engagement."

He identified the girl as Maud Dickson, a Swede with an Anglicized name.

Plane Well Stocked

The monoplane, a low-slung craft powered with a 450-horsepower engine, carried 795 gallons of gasoline and 35 gallons of oil. Bjorkvall stocked plenty of food for the journey. There was roast chicken, bananas, tomato soup and water. Besides, he took emergency rations—tins of biscuits and foods in capsules—sufficient for 30 days.

The wings of the plane were stuffed with table tennis balls to afford buoyancy in event he should be forced down.

Weather bureau officials said his flight up the Maine coast to St. Johns, Newfoundland, would be through excellent weather conditions, with mild crosswinds.

Off Cape Race, however, cold westerly winds, with the temperature at the freezing point, will prevail in the zone where he probably will fly. Rain also may be encountered.

Favorable Winds

Favorable west winds were forecast for much of his long oversea hop to a point some 400 miles west of Ireland, where he is likely to encounter stiff headwinds that probably will slow up his speed. Similar conditions, officials said, would face him as he flies over England and on to Stockholm.

The plane, called "The Pacemaker," carried only a wireless receiving set and no sending equipment. Weather reports are to be broadcast to him at regular intervals until he reaches a point near the Irish coast, where he will adjust his equipment to hear from European stations along the route.

As the plane faded in the morning haze the Baroness commented: "Of course I am jolly well going to fly the Atlantic sometime. I hope to do it solo with an automatic pilot that will not back out on me at the last minute.

"I can say no hard words but I am terribly sorry."

She had planned to pilot the plane part of the way.

Mussolini Cuts Customs Duties To Aid Recovery

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP)—Along with sweeping measures to aid monetary stabilization, Premier Benito Mussolini also ordered sharp cuts in tariff duties.

Premier Mussolini yesterday devalued the Italian lira and ordered property owners to lend the Government cash equal to 5 per cent of the value of their real estate in an effort to balance the budget.

The financial moves followed intensive conversations on monetary alignment among Great Britain, France and Italy, with the United States informed.

World Recovery Needful

Italy then proclaimed an agreement with "conception that world economic recovery is one of the necessary conditions for collaboration among peoples toward peace."

The Cabinet, under Premier Mussolini's direction, established a series of provisions drawn to block increased living costs from devaluation.

The Duce told the Cabinet members that Fascism intended to see that the advantages to Italian commerce abroad accruing from devaluation should not be nullified by increased internal prices.

The Cabinet, in a communique announcing the measures, asserted "in the most categorical manner" that Italy would seek economic autonomy because it was held essential to the national military ends.

Other Measures of Control

Landlords, hotels and utility companies were required to maintain their present prices for another two years.

The Government was permitted to suspend exchange restrictions with foreign countries to stimulate commerce.

Duties on elementary and primary materials were cut wholesale.

Among the customs reductions decreed: fresh chilled beef, 60 per cent; olive oil, 40 per cent; eggs and poultry, 64 per cent; coal, 50 per cent.

It was also announced that for the present no Italians in foreign countries would be permitted to withdraw their funds from Italian banks, since the Government wishes to block an outgo of foreign credit.

General Electric Adopts Pay Rising With Living Cost

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—The General Electric Company adopted today a wage stabilization plan under which the pay of the firm's thousands of employees will be adjusted with the rise and fall of living costs.

Although the workers' council, in announcing the company's acceptance of the plan last night, said it would apply only to the 12,000 employees in the plant here, a company executive in New York City, who asked that his name be withheld, said it "would probably apply to all units throughout the country."

Two Per Cent Rise

He said there were "approximately 40,000 industrial workers at a score of General Electric plants."

The first application of the plan will be effective Oct. 22 and 23 when a 2 per cent upward adjustment of all hourly and piece work earnings will be made.

The executive committee of the workers' council said the wage adjustments will be based on the United States Department of Labor cost of living index, which now stands at 82.

For every point of rise in the index, which is corrected quarterly, the company has agreed automatically to adjust wages until the index reaches 90. the adjustment will remain constant throughout each quarter. It will also affect salaried employees receiving up to $5000 yearly, but will apply only to the first $3000 of such earnings.

Workers Ask More

A spokesman for the company here said it was unable to determine yet what the increase to the pay roll would amount to.

The workers' council statement declared that the stabilization plan meets one phase of its requests made to the company last month. 'This plan, however," the statement added, "is not considered an answer to the request for a wage increase or the liberalization of the present profit-sharing plan. Negotiations to accomplish these requests are being continued by the workers' council."

Radio Heads Clash at Capital Over Super-Power Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The attempt to give better radio facilities to a nation of 130,000,000, scattered over 3,000,000 square miles, under America's system of advertiser-sponsored programs is under way at a conference called by the Federal Communications Commission, which has brought representatives of the whole industry to the capital. No general revision of radio channels has occurred since 1928 and new problems of super-power, cleared channels and educational facilities are clamoring for discussion.

In a statement today, William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting Corporation, declared television just around the corner. "In television alone, it is my opinion," he said, "after a study of European developments and a knowledge of television's status here, that the broadcasters are less than two years away from commitments of many millions of dollars," but for the most part, today's debate centered on the crucial problem of superpower and cleared channels.

Big sections of the farm areas and sparsely settled communities are not getting adequate radio service, it is declared by one group, and the proposal is made to raise the power of certain key stations to farm areas will get a service comparable to that of the cities.

Answering questions by the commission's examiner, Mr. Paley said he believed rural areas are getting good service at night, but frankly admitted that from a technical aspect farmers could get a better "signal," or reception, if economic or advertising factors did not stand in the way.

In Europe, it has been pointed out by other speakers, the American policy of limiting broadcast power to 50 kilowatts has not been followed, and there are 23 European stations with power over that figure, 19 using 100 kilowatts or more, and two with 500 kilowatts—or 10 times the American limit.

Two powerful United States groups are opposed in the present discussions, a National Broadcasting Company group represented by Edwin W. Craig, chairman of the so-called "clear channel group," wants existing cleared channels kept as they are, with permission added for an increase in power. Only with such power, and over cleared channels, it is argued, can remote sections be served.

Against this view is another group, supported in part by Mr. Paley and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which warns that many small local, or regional, stations would be obliterated if super power were introduced.

Mr. Paley, for Columbia warned that the super-power proposal had "dangerous implications for many independent and smaller broadcasters."

Both Parties Charge Abuse In Key State

Pennsylvania Republicans Demand Inquiry Into WPA Pressure

Democrats Counter

G. O. P. 'Slush Fund' Alleged as Desperate Attempt to Regain Grundy Stronghold

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 6—One of the bitterest fights in connection with the Presidential campaign is today being waged in Pennsylvania.

The Republicans are raising a huge fund under the sponsorship of Joseph R. Grundy, chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, and Ernest T. Weir, president of the National Hotel Corporation, who led the successful court battle against the collective bargaining provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Simultaneously, Republican leaders are charging intimidation by the Democrats and the use of the Works Progress Administration to round up votes for President Roosevelt. They demand a sweeping investigation of the activities of this federal agency and appear to be in a fair way of getting it, although such an inquiry was halted by Judge Albert W. Johnson of the Federal Court, last July. At that time he issued a temporary restraining order holding that the Senate committee had no power to investigate a federal agency.

WPA and Politics

With this order still in effect the Republicans have gone straight to the United States committee investigating campaign expenditures, urging that it look into the situation. These leaders, speaking through Senator John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, charged that the Democratic high command was using WPA jobs and funds to lure votes from the needy citizens of the State into their column, and that these workers were threatened with loss of their jobs if they did not vote as the Democratic bosses told them.

Democrats close to the situation have admitted off the record here that the WPA had been used politically, and they are doing everything they can to block an inquiry, at least until after election day. They counter-charge that the Republicans are threatening employees with dismissal if they vote the Democratic ticket and declaring that big steel mills and other manufacturing plants will be closed down if the New Deal is returned this fall.

G. O. P. War Chest

While there is much talk about an investigation of WPA activities, the Democrats appear less apprehensive of such an inquiry than they are of the distribution of the huge "slush fund" being raised by their political opponents to corral Pennsylvania votes.

Just how much will go into this Republican war chest is, for obvious reasons, a matter of guess, but it was suggested that, if the "Old Guard" could see fit to invest $50,000 in the Maine outcome—a comparatively sure thing politically—the sum they would find necessary to sink into such a major hazard as the Pennsylvania area, must, by partisan guess, be relatively multiplied.

Republicans here have long been known for their lavish campaign contributions, and it was recalled that in the three-cornered 1926 primary for the Republican Senatorial nomination, $3,000,000 was spent on behalf of the three candidates, George Wharton Pepper, the late William F. Vare, who was declared elected and then thrown out of the Senate on account of his large expenditures, and Gifford Pinchot.

Republicans Hopeful

The situation in Pennsylvania today is seen as vastly more interesting to the Republicans than it was then. This was indicated in a letter Mr. Weir sent out urging that the New Deal be defeated.

"To do it thoroughly," he wrote, "will cost money. We must overcome the activity of the greatest army of officeholders ever enlisted under any political banner, plus enormous governmental expenditures skilfully managed to produce New Deal votes.

"No ordinary scale of giving will meet the situation. Those who have been in the habit of contributing party campaign funds must give more than the usual amount. Many who have never given before must do so now. If you want this job done as it should be done, give most liberally and give now.

"A voluntary worker, giving generously of time, effort and money, will see you soon. Please make your response as prompt and generous as the situation demands."

Democrats Confident

This was seen by political observers as certain to bring in several million dollars which, distributed where it would do the most for the good of the party, might well have the recruiting power to hold the Keystone State to its traditional Republican alignment.

In support of this, they recalled it is axiomatic that eelctions usually go to the party which has the most money to spend. The contributions will have to be fabulously generous, however, to match the federal public works monies that have been

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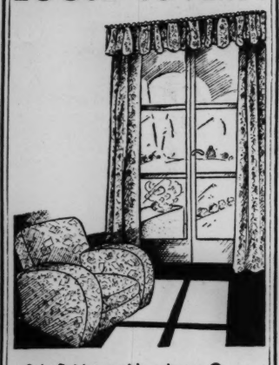

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Landon Charges Censorship Of News Source by New Deal

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 6 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon said today the New Deal was employing a "censorship of the source of news" which he said was "just as bad as the censorship of news" itself.

"Harry L. Hopkins has shut off the source of news," the presidential nominee said at a press conference in reply to questions concerning the WPA administrator's statement that relief records were open "to anybody who has a legitimate reason to see them."

Public Business

Governor Landon said he thought WPA cost records and payrolls are "a public business and the information should be made available to any newspaper. I view newspaper publicity as a legitimate purpose," the candidate said. "All public records, of any kind of description, should be open to the newspapers.

"It doesn't make any difference whether or not it should be during a campaign. Censorship of the source of news is just as bad as censorship of the news."

"To what do you account this?" he was asked.

"As I've said already, they're afraid of the waste and extravagance that publicity would reveal," he replied.

Another "Red Herring"

Governor Landon said Mr. Hopkins "also discovered another red herring."

President Roosevelt, in a campaign address at Syracuse, N. Y., said communism, as a campaign issue, was a "red herring," and Mr. Hopkins, in his statement yesterday, said that a demand by John G. Stutz, Kansas relief director, for figures on WPA administratives costs "is another one of those red herrings."

"The Administration seems to be finding a lot of red herrings," Governor Landon said. "It's gone fishing. It's too bad we can't eat them."

In recent rear-platform addresses during campaign swings, Mr. Landon demanded publicity of WPA pay rolls. He said today he had not heard from Washington, D. C.

Approves Seaway

The nominee conferred today with a delegation from the National Seaway Council. "I told them I hadn't changed my attitude on the St. Lawrence seaway," Governor Landon later told reporters. "I'd always been friendly to it—had been committed to it before."

"Did you tell them you would revive the St. Lawrence treaty?"

"No, I didn't."

(A treaty with Canada for the St. Lawrence seaway was submitted to the Senate by President Roosevelt, but ratification was refused.)

Members of Delegation

The Seaway delegation included Fred J. Freestone, Interlaken, N. Y., chairman of the council's executive committee and of the National Grange's executive committee; R. F. Malia, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Beukeman, Muskegon, Mich.; Fred J. Keiser, Duluth, Minn.; A. O. Mareau, Luverne, Minn.; R. G. Sucher, Washington, D. C. and Joseph Winterbotham Jr., Burlington, Vt.

With the election four weeks from today, the Republican presidential nominee explored phases of the relief problem hinging upon the illegal residence of aliens in the United States with Edwin Corsi, former immigration commissioner at Ellis Island.

Mr. Corsi told reporters he recommended "humanization" of the immigration laws and establishment of a non-partisan board to administer relief. Deportation of alien heads of families, he said, often threw their American-born families upon relief.

After conferring with Governor Landon, Mr. Corsi said the candidate had promised consideration of his plea for amendment of the present mandatory deportation law to prevent injustices and to give the President or a member of his Cabinet "discretionary power" in appeals of "deserving cases."

Mr. Corsi, a Republican who was reappointed by President Roosevelt, resigned and became a director of the Home Relief Bureau under the Fusion Administration in New York.

Ely Urges Driving Brain Trust From The Government

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6 (AP)—Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, last night advocated "driving the brain trusters from the Government" and ending "this dangerous regime."

In an address prepared for delivery here under the auspices of the National Jeffersonian Democrats, he declared President Roosevelt had not followed the party's 1932 platform and added:

"He has not consulted the Smiths, the Bakers, the Ritchies, the Reeds or the Colbys. He has consulted the Wallaces, the Ickes and the Tugwells.

"There is no theory of party loyalty which enforces any allegiance from me or any other Democrat to those men or their policies. Every fiber in my being revolts against their socialistic ideas. I am for driving them out of the Government."

Calamity Howlers

"There are those who say that unless we had pursued this (administration) program, there would have been a revolution in the United States," Mr. Ely said. "If we continue these policies there will be a chaotic social condition in the United States. When the news is spread across the continent, telling how the people voted, let it be that they have sounded the death knell of this dangerous regime.

"Let us take up the personnel of the New Deal. Is Jim Farley a leader? No. He is the barker who brings the people into the big tent. Pat Harrison is one of the New Deal errand boys in the Senate. He and Joe Robinson. Have Harrison and Robinson framed any of the legislation that goes to make up the New Deal? No. The same thing is true of the so-called leaders of the House."

Mr. Ely said the NRA, the AAA and the Guffey bill were the products of "policy men."

The Boarding Crew

"Let us name a few of them," he added. "There is Secretary Wallace. He comes from a long line of Republican ancestors. There is Secretary Ickes, another Republican of sorts. There is Mr. Ezekiel. What his political history has been neither you nor I know. There is Dr. Rexford Tugwell, politically unknown until along with the others he began to plan the sort of a program the Democratic party should follow.

"Where are the old faces? Governor Smith was not only ignored but maligned. Newton Baker has not been called to any position of responsibility. Governor Ritchie and every other well-known leader whose efforts made the party an organization to be trusted with power has been cast aside.

"I will tell you why.

"It was because the President knew that the methods which he would employ were so foreign to the principles of Democratic government that no true Jeffersonian Democrat could be expected to approve it."

Green Says Labor Favors President; Thinks Peace Near

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Returning to Washington today to prepare for his western campaign, President Roosevelt carried with him William Green's report that labor was "90 per cent for him" and that union leaders were showing greater willingness to settle their industrial craft organization warfare.

Mr. Green, American Federation of Labor president, gave him these assurances at a Hyde Park conference yesterday. At the same conference Frank Murphy, Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, said he told the Chief Executive he had a good chance to win that State's 19 electoral votes.

Presidential aides had hoped to announce the western campaign itinerary last night, but deferred it to work out last-minute details.

Cities for Major Speeches

Mr. Murphy said the trip, starting from Washington, Friday, would include major night speeches at Chicago, Oct. 14 and Detroit, Oct. 15, probably with appearances at Grand Rapids and Flint, Mich., en route to Detroit.

Mr. Green told newspapermen his personal contacts and study of reports from the field showed labor was 90 per cent for Roosevelt "throughout the country; that is, both organized and unorganized labor."

Estimating labor's voting strength at around 8,000,000, he said the pro-Roosevelt sentiment was reflected in labor meetings, in resolutions thus far adopted by 26 state federations, and in endorsements of certain national and international unions.

"That is very significant," he contended "such unanimous action has never before taken place in presidential history."

His Basis of Action

"Do you think this feeling is justified?" he was asked.

"It's based upon this," Mr. Green replied, "that this administration rather speaks labor's language; that humanitarian policies under the Administration ought to be continued and by those who inaugurated them."

Mr. Green listed under these policies "social justice" and "the principle of collective bargaining" and added:

"Never before in history have the principles been so emphasized by the administration in power."

The federation chief said "it looks bette rthan it did," when asked about prospects for peace between those favoring unionization by crafts and those advocating industrial unions.

Steps to Settlement

He forecast "possible steps to settle the whole controversy through conferences," might be arranged at a meeting of the federation's executive council in Washington Thursday.

Mr. Murphy predicted the President would talk on "industrial gains" and general "recovery" in his Detroit speech.

"This administration," he said, "has taken the relief load off cities and permitted local units to rehabilitate themselves." He also said a wider distribution of purchasing power had stimulated the automobile industry.

He said he told the President the recent Democratic primary in Michigan turned out the largest vote in the party's history while the Republican vote was "much less than two years ago."

Administrator Defends Kansas WPA Salaries

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 6 (AP)—Evan Griffith, Kansas WPA administrator, said yesterday that WPA is providing work for Kansas men and women "who would otherwise be unemployed" and thereby assisting counties in keeping down real estate and personal property taxes.

His statement, issued in reply to a demand by John G. Stutz, Kansas emergency relief director by appointment of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, for WPA records, including payrolls, said, "Such matters as these are obscuring the real purposes of the WPA."

Mr. Griffith's statement said in part: "I have made public statements several times to the effect that my salary, the highest one in the WPA, is $6000. Engineering salaries will be found to be comparable to those paid by any other governmental agency. Clerks and stenographic help will average about $75 per month. The administrative cost of the WPA in Kansas is less than 5 per cent.

Machinery Goes, Lake Comes

Workmen returning to a stone quarry near Hogansville, Ga., found their machinery gone and a lake in the quarry's place.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

export bounties, which acted to give Italian sellers a special advantage in the competitive world market. The abolition of these bounties paves the way for commercial negotiations.

These optimistic predictions came from usually informed quarters in Rome. In Washington, however, trade experts withheld comment. They expressed the view that the principal obstacle to Italo-American commercial collaboration still remains. The obstacle in question is Italy's refusal to subscribe to "the most favored nation principle," which is the keystone of the Hull trade policy.

Dire predictions heard a few days ago that Italy would stay on gold and form a currency alliance with Germany have been spiked. Rather than joining a bloc of dictatorships on gold, Italy is paddling around with the democracies in the pool of wisely diluted currencies.

League—Action on Trade Barriers Urged

The League of Nations, where much fine talk of renewed world economic co-operation has been uttered, was urged to crown the talk with action. Commissioner van Lanschot, delegate from the Netherlands, exhorts the League to adopt some policy before adjourning that will actually hack away the trade barriers. General devaluation of national currencies last week brought a condition more favorable to the reduction of trade barriers.

The League also heard the Polish delegate, Mr. Komarnicki, declare that asylums other than Palestine must be found for the Jews. Poland has 3,500,000 Jews and is complaining of over-population.

France—Rightists Thunder Against Communists

Premier Blum of France hears thunder on his right and his conglommerate Popular Front Government quivers. Radical Socialists, the most conservative element in the Popular Front Government, hurl a tentative rhetorical thunderbolt at the Communists. At a regional meeting in the Saone-et-Loir Department in Eastern France, the Radical Socialists declare an end must be put to "menaces directed by certain foreign elements against internal order, freedom to work, and the rights of property and saving." This is taken to mean the Communists.

Premier Blum expects sooner or later to be confronted with the ultimatum that he must sacrifice either the support of the Radical Socialists or of the Communists.

The Popular Front Government will not fold its wings and rest in peace. The Left is the left and the Right the right—and the twain will not meet. Some astute observers of French politics predict that Premier Blum may be forced to resign and then, because of his personal popularity, be asked to form another Government. They believe such another Government would be more moderate—that is, minus the Communists.

Spain—Massing for Decisive Battle?

Spain continues its war of national extinction.

General Franco, rebel leader, masses 150,000 men for the big push on Madrid. The Government continues its fearless counter-offensives, thrusting its raw militia south into the Toledo area, north into the Guardarrama and even into the streets of fascist-held Oviedo, in the north of Spain. Accounts of wholesale executions by both sides continue and do much to alienate those who might otherwise sympathize with one side or the other.

An "Alcazar of the South" is reported, where, fascist officials claim, 100 fascist sympathizers and their families have been imprisoned for 79 days.

Parties—Contend for Pennsylvania Vote

With all political bandwagons full tilt for election, Pennsylvania threatens to become the trouble spot of the campaign for both parties. The Republicans charge that the Democrats are perpetrating a colossal steal of votes by making a Democratic vote the condition of a WPA job. The Senate Campaign Expenditures committee reiterates its willingness to consider all complaints of this alleged situation if they are "submitted in good faith."

The Democrats counter with charges that big industrialists are intimidating their workers into voting Republican by threatening to discharge them or close their plants should the New Deal win. The Democrats also look askance at what threatens to become a gigantic Republican "slush fund." In charge of raising this fund are Joseph R. Grundy, chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, and Ernest T. Weir, who led the successful fight against the collective bargaining section of the NRA.

The Democrats ask: "If the Republicans raised $50,000 to help swing Maine, how much will they raise to carry the crucial electoral bloc in Pennsylvania?"

President Roosevelt, in Washington for four days, hears from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who declares that Labor, organized and unorganized, will give 90 per cent of its support to the New Deal. This sweeping and unequivocal declaration coming from Mr. Green was more than the President expected, although he had counted heavily on carrying the majority of Labor.

Various—Supreme Court Opens; Danzig Wavers

In the headlines was such news as the following:

The United States Supreme Court opens its fall session. Under the New Deal, the Court has played a momentous role. By its treatment of New Deal legislation it will have had some influence, without doubt, on the outcome of the presidential election, Nov. 3. But the election is likely to affect the Court, too; for in the event of vacancies on the Supreme Court bench within the next four years, the conservative or liberal aspect of the institution may well depend upon Republican or Democratic victory.

New York State records a plummet-like drop in applications for relief—55 per cent.

The United States Chamber of Commerce issues an attack upon alleged government subsidizing of consumers' co-operatives as unfair to established private business.

National Socialists make a special drive to cut the strings that bind Danzig Free City to Geneva. The time to launch this drive seems propitious, in view of the recall of Sean Lester as League High Commissioner for Danzig to take over an important Geneva post. In substance, the National Socialists say: "Send us no more commissioners, let us have a plebiscite and it will be seen that the city is through with the League." Opponents of the National Socialists are fearful that legal divorce of Geneva and Danzig will spell National Socialist dominance and the end of parliamentary government. National Socialist police guard 74 political foes arrested in a raid on opposition parties.

The League of Nations, in the meantime, endorses a strong indictment of the Danzig Senate, which is controlled by the National Socialists. The indictment was contained in a report by Sean Lester. He argued that the National Socialists had "systematically obstructed" the League and its Commissioner. The League voted to give Poland a commission to discover a satisfactory solution of the Free City's affairs.

Japanese Ships Aid Fight on Narcotics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Clamping down on drug smuggling, officials of the Nippon Yushen Kaisha steamship line have announced that all their trans-Pacific vessels will carry a searching officer and an assistant assigned to continual watch for narcotics from the Orient.

The first ship to carry the special officers was the Asama Maru, which cleared San Francisco for the Far East on Oct. 1. The officers will also be aboard the Taiyo Maru, scheduled to arrive in Los Angeles harbor on Oct. 15, and the Chichibu Maru, due in port on Oct. 24 from the Orient.

Head of the newly organized searching staff is Captain G. Sucnaga, chief officer of the N. Y. K. Seattle-Orient service. He and his staff, will work in co-operation with narcotic squads in all ports of call. The line makes regular weekly calls at Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Nagasaki.

Memphis Paper Acquired

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Scripps-Howard newspapers announced last night the acquisition of ownership and control of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. The Commercial-Appeal, with a daily morning circulation of approximately 123,000 and a Sunday circulation of approximately 138,000, is an outgrowth of the old Appeal, established in 1840.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Queen Mary	Oct. 7	Cherbourg	Oct. 12	Oct. 6, 8:00 pm	Oct. 7, 8:00 pm
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 9	Cherbourg	Oct. 15	Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth	Oct. 16	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 8, 4:00 pm	Oct 8, 8:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 10	Oct. 5, 4:00 pm	Oct. 5, 8:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 11	Oct. 6, 4:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:30 pm
Pres. Lincoln	San Francisco	Oct. 17	Oct. 13, 4:00 pm	Oct. 13, 8:30 pm

Labor-Negro-Jewish Vote Sought by Both Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—In an election as closely balanced as the 1936 presidential contest seems to be, the vote of certain more or less distinct groups is in the news this week. They are: organized labor, the Jewish community, and the Negro vote.

In such important states as New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia some or all of these groups make up great voting totals. In most of the states, the New Deal's hopes for victory depend very largely upon the groups mentioned. So Governor Landon and other Republican leaders are trying with increasing diligence to woo away from President Roosevelt the backlog of group strength which he has built up over the past three years.

Labor Largest Group

With organized labor, though it is numerically the largest of the groups, the Republicans are making the least effort. That is to be understood in the light of the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said at Hyde Park yesterday that 90 per cent of the total labor vote of some 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 votes would be cast for President Roosevelt. And Mr. Green is the more conservative of labor leaders. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is an even more ardent Roosevelt supporter.

Governor Landon got off to a bad start with organized labor when in his acceptance speech he implied support of company unions. This he rectified somewhat by a frank letter to Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, stating an impartial attitude toward all labor groups.

New Negro Importance

The Negro vote is really important almost for the first time in American history. Ever since the Civil War it has been cast at least 80 per cent for the Republican ticket. Since the World War, migration of Negroes into northern industrial cities has continued unabated, and their voting proportion in such states as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois has pyramided. The importance of the Negro boroughs of New York is understood.

The New Deal appeal to Negroes is based on two factors. First, and most practical, is the large number of Negroes on relief. In some communities the totals are given as high as 60 per cent or more of the entire Negro population. Negroes have also obtained many jobs under the Democratic patronage machine, and Negro Democratic clubs exist in all centers of Negro voters making these rewards apparent and attractive. Second, President Roosevelt's general appeal to the poorer groups in the population, noticeable in every great city, works the same for the Negro vote.

Negro Leaders See Landon

In an attempt to counteract this shift in Negro voters—a shift which doubly hurts the Republican cause by taking votes away as well as adding them to Democratic totals—an intermittent stream of Negro leaders has gone to Topeka to confer with Governor Landon. Kansas' position as a fighting abolitionist state, where a number of Negroes live and occupy good positions in their communities, has been called to the group's attention.

And only yesterday, Governor Landon conferred with Robert R. Church, a Memphis business man and leader among Negro people, afterward issuing a statement warmly sympathetic to anti-lynching legislation—one touchstone of Negro voting support.

In the last few weeks, an extraordinary effort has been made by Governor Landon and his colleagues to appeal to the Jewish community. This is largely due to the presence of two eminent Jewish laymen on the Democratic ticket in two of the largest states: Governor Herbert A. Lehman in New York and Governor Henry Horner in Illinois. Both states are highly important to Governor Landon's cause.

Less Cohesion in New York

In New York the mass of Jewish vote—although it seems to have far less cohesion than either of the other two groups mentioned—is reported to be attracted by the New Deal ticket, combining President Roosevelt who has appointed many Jewish citizens to responsible office, and Governor Lehman.

Yesterday, Governor Landon made public at Topeka a number of telegrams from Jewish leaders commending his statement, also directed at this minority vote, that he had "no use for any elements who are endeavoring to bring racial prejudice and religious bigotries into American life."

Governor Landon has received the warm formal support of Felix Warburg, a great Jewish philanthropist and banker, and a group of representative leaders have endorsed him. But the Republican strategists apparently do not consider even this enough to attract the Jewish vote, and they keep issuing statements toward that end.

Meantime, these efforts at Topeka and Chicago seem to be counteracted somewhat by the reiterated attacks of John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, on David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Mr. Dubinsky stands high in organized labor circles. Miss Lillian Wald, philanthropist, in an open letter to Governor Landon, charged this week that Mr. Hamilton's attacks were the negation of the Kansas Governor's pleas for racial tolerance.

New Zealand Has New Hours

A number of private industries in New Zealand have adopted the 40-hour work week.

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Those others who fight with us from a material viewpoint need more than this. The business man who partially owns a newspaper must have facts to convince his directors that he is right in refusing liquor advertising. To him we owe facts.

The Industrial Plant manager who suddenly finds that after a few years of repeal the sale of beverage alcohol is a great and devastating competitor of the legitimate business he is promoting needs facts from other sources to win his board of management.

The merchant, the manufacturer, all those whose business is being injured by the sale of beverage alcohol need facts.

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Italy Shows Industrial Boom Mainly Due to War's Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The mystery which has surrounded Italy's production and industrial output since the early days of the Ethiopian war has been partly lifted by publication of Italy's Statistical Yearbook for 1936, containing data covering the whole of 1935.

In a general way it may be said that the figures now published coincide with the information which has been in circulation in this country and abroad concerning Italy's economic activity both before and during the Ethiopian conflict.

War, it is seen, has provided conditions favorable to an increase in the output of some industries. The general index of production for 1935 (the year 1928 equals 100) stood higher than in 1934 (100.2 against 88.3) but was still below the level of 1929 (109.1).

Arms Increase

Of the individual industries, the armament industries show the most substantial expansion. The production of the metal and engineering trades rose, respectively, from 91.7 and 75.5 to 113.7 and 103.7. They have practically reached the level of 1929. On the other hand, the building industry and the power, heat and light industry showed a more moderate revival from 1934 to 1935, but are still below the production of 1929. The production of the textile industries has been low. It was 76.1, compared to 101.7 in 1929. The drop reflects the combined effects of the three factors—difficulties in importing raw materials, loss of export trade and the declining purchasing power at home.

Equally illuminating are the figures relating to the output of ores. There was only a small increase from the previous year in the output of iron, manganese, lead, zinc, antimony, mercury, iron pyrites and bauxite, and a decrease in that of sulphur.

Efforts Unavailing

The story told by these figures is that Italy's efforts to increase substantially her domestic supplies of raw materials had given, at the end of 1935, only small results. In most cases, the output of ores in 1935, although above the 1934 level, was on the whole much lower than in 1929.

A larger measure of success than that obtained with the domestic output of ores was achieved in the local refining and smelting of ores. Thus the output of copper, lead, zinc, aluminum and tin in 1935 showed not only an increase over that of 1934 but also on that of 1929

As a result of the Italian policy of self-sufficiency the production of rayon rose from 32,342 tons in 1929 to 48,605 tons in 1934 and 70,000 tons in 1935. The output of fuel shows good progress, but not sufficient to reduce appreciably Italy's dependence on foreign coal supplies. The coal mines at Arsa, in Istria, and in Sardinia are being hurriedly developed and have now attained a monthly output of 100,000 tons.

The goods tonnage carried on the state railway rose from 33,300,000 tons in 1934 to 38,100,000 in 1935. The goods laden and unladen in Italian ports rose from 34.4 million to 36,300,000 tons.

The cost of living index is reported to have risen only from 78.15 in 1934 to 79.27 in 1935. This later figure contrasts with other estimates which range from an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. The general increase in wages and salaries which has taken place in Italy after the conclusion of the Ethiopian war seems to corroborate the latter figure.

As regards unemployment in 1935, only two figures are given, a maximum figure of 1,011,711 and a minimum of 602,058, comparing with 1,158,418 and 830,856, respectively, in the previous year. Inasmuch as there were several hundred thousand men under arms at the end of 1935, and considering the increase in the industrial activity, the decline in unemployment appears rather small. Nevertheless, unemployment is perhaps the one problem which is not causing anxiety to the Italian authorities.

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Reporters Speed Over America On Flight to Manila

EN ROUTE BY AIR TO MANILA, Oct. 6 (AP)—Only a few hours out from New York, yet the whole eastern part of the United States has been crossed by a group of newspaper men heading for the Philippines.

We are due in San Francisco this afternoon after 18 hours of travel, the time it takes to get from New York to Chicago by train. Traveling by United Airlines we reached Chicago at 3:13 a. m. (Central Standard Time), just five hours, 13 minutes after our takeoff from Newark, N. J.

We stopped at the Cleveland airport for a few minutes. In Chicago we changed to another of the line's planes with a fresh crew. The journey has been as uneventful as only an air journey can be.

Out by limousine from Manhattan to the airport and into the waiting airliner; the big engines roar as searchlights flash a flood of daylight across the field; the pilot swings the ship into the wind at the end of the runway, races each motor separately, then co-ordinates them for the take-off.

A moment of speed in which the searchlights flash by the windows and then suddenly the myriad red lights of the runway are visible far below. We're on the way at three miles a minute. There is nothing to do but take it easy and the same procedure is repeated at each of the brief stops. The landings are as smooth and simple as the take-off.

Included in the group of newspaper men heading for San Francisco—where the Pan American Airways' 26-ton Clipper ship will head out over the Pacific Ocean Wednesday—were Charles E. Harver of the Associated Press, Harry Frantz of the United Press, William W. Chaplin of Universal Service and C. B. Allen of the New York Herald-Tribune.

When the big plane returns to its Alameda, Calif., base on Oct. 20 we will have flown 16,420 miles over water, and when we complete the round trip to New York we will have traveled 21,400 miles in all.

National Forest Is to Be Logged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 6—Authority to purchase Mary's Peak timber area near Corvallis, the highest of the Coast Range mountains in Oregon, has been given F. H. Brundage, associate district United States forester, by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

The area is composed of 6595.49 acres and contains approximately 287,000,000 board feet of all species of native timber. The price is $362,-112.57.

The area will be organized into a sustained yield unit to produce a minimum of 5,000,000 board feet of lumber annually and will be used as a demonstration tract for logging in connection with the Oregon State College. Not only will it protect the Corvallis watershed but it will also be used as an important recreational area in the heart of the Willamette Valley.

Wendel Case Witnesses Charged With Perjury

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 6 (AP)—Accused of perjury before the federal grand jury investigating the Paul H. Wendel kidnap-torture case, Mrs. Anna Bading and G. Clinton Zeller, both members of the staff of Ellis Parker Sr., chief Burlington county detective, were free today in $10,000 bail each after spending three hours in jail.

The jury has adjourned until Friday, and United States Attorney John J. Quinn said it would probably conclude its work that day.

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Poland Named To Negotiate Danzig Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 6—Though the perennial question of Danzig has again been postponed, it is now obvious that the League is gradually disinteresting itself and leaving Poland, Germany and the Free City of Danzig to come to terms.

Second-string delegates, with the exception of the faithful French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, handled the subject.

No representative of Danzig attended, though this was explained by the late arrival of the invitation.

In the report drawn up by the British on behalf of the Committee of Three, Poland is designated as the negotiator.

Want Senate to Aid

Titus Komarnicki of Poland left no doubt as to his conception of the Polish mission when he asked for the help of the Danzig Senate to bring about a cessation of current strained conditions "is conditions satisfactory to everybody."

There is considerable opposition to the proposed convention for repression of so-called "terrorism" and the institution of a World Criminal Court. It is described as a panic measure, following the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

A Distinction

It is claimed that European terrorism does not really exist and that there is danger of identifying ordinary political refugees with terrorism.

Roumania and Belgium led in support of the anti-terrorist convention. Their plan proposed that all nations should be mutually responsible for non-interference with the political existence of any other nation. The plan also would require all nations to do what they could to prevent terrorist plotting on their soil and to collaborate in exposing terrorist schemes of all sorts.

Further Protests

Nor are civilized countries prepared to renounce their traditions of hospitality. Switzerland, for example, insisted on maintaining fences. As for the World Criminal ences. As for the World Criminal Court it is declared that it is difficult to see how it can find work to do. A diplomatic conference on the subject is envisaged for next year.

Joseph Paul-Boncour of France, in urging resumption of the Disarmament Conference indicated that publicity of expenditure and control of the commercial and private manufacture of arms were immediate practical possibilities. Malcolm MacDonald argued that British rearmament was a factor for peace.

League Action Urged To Lower Trade Walls; 'Terrorism' Debated

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Netherlands exhorted the League of Nations today to back up its opposition to international trade barriers with appropriate action.

Willem Maria Van Lanschot, delegate from the Netherlands, warned the League Economic Committee that it would be "a great mistake if this committee should adjourn after making a few speeches without taking some definite action."

Mr. Van Lanschot referred to the recently concluded trade agreement between the Netherlands and the United States and said that such instruments were calculated "to widen the scope of trade and bring about the return of normal conditions."

He commended the efforts of the United States and Great Britain to stabilize currencies, commenting that de facto stabilization of the pound and dollar could be achieved if the co-operation were sustained.

The Netherlands, Mr. Van Lanschot declared, favors an early return to the international gold standard. He pledged his Government's support for any movement in that direction.

For European Harmony

Three suggestions were placed before the League for concerted action to restore harmony to Europe's military and economic frontiers.

Spokesmen for Great Britain played leading parts in all of them. They were:

1. That efforts be made to induce Germany and Italy to participate in a Locarno conference and join general European co-operation.
2. That quotas, export restrictions and other barriers to world trade be lowered.
3. That the nations recognize that "an arms limitation treaty ultimately must be achieved if peace is to be assured."

Want World Migrations

Enrico Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine delegate, said that his Government indorsed any effort to restore world migrations and asked the council to request a report from the International Labor Office on it sinquiries into the situation.

A. F. Frangulis of Haiti introduced a resolution recommending a study of agencies that might be established to create an international system for clearing checks. Mr. Frangulis said its primary purpose would be to facilitate the commerce of nations with limited gold reserves.

The world Jewish problem took on new complications with a Polish demand that the League find a home somewhere else for Polish Jews.

Titus Komarnicki, the Polish delegate, told the League Assembly's political committee that while Palestine was the natural and principal home for the Jews, other places must be found as an asylum for the "immense reservoir of Jewish population inhabitating central and eastern Europe."

He said that Poland was overpopulated as the result of Jewish masses "whose economic structure does not harmonize with the social evolution of Poland."

The Jewish population of Poland is 3,500,000.

Hume, Born at Edinburgh

David Hume, the Scottish historian and philosopher, was born in 1711 at Edinburgh.

Lacy Towers Beside Lake Erie

Photo by Margaret Bourke-White

Hungary Moves to Cleveland

These Towers Adorn One of the Most Gorgeous of 180 Buildings in the 'Streets of the World,' International Section of the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland. Cafes, Shops Selling Imported Merchandise, and Other Characteristic Touches Give the Miniature Foreign Cities a Real Atmosphere. This Building Is in the Hungarian Village

Cleveland's 'Streets of World' Bring Reality to Geography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 6—Snow-capped mountains rising above the slim towers of a staid Alpine village. . . . Murmurings of deep-throated cello stealing from the latticed front of a Hungarian inn. . . . Strolling Italian musicians singing the songs of the fatherland at the tables of guests in a sidewalk restaurant. . . . All these are to be found within the seven acres that embrace the Streets of the World at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, Ohio.

Since the beginning of the summer fully 2,000,000 persons from all parts of the United States have viewed this panorama of Old World beauty and reveled in its quaint pleasures.

Here in the space of a few city blocks, and with the shore of Lake Erie as a backdrop, are 180 buildings grouped in 33 nationality villages and representing as many foreign countries. Some countries are represented by as many as 24 buildings, each one a faithful reproduction of Old World architecture.

Entering the gates the visitor immediately feels as if he has left the work-a-day world behind him. Each turn in the narrow, winding streets brings some new surprise. The waitresses, entertainers and guides are dressed in the costumes of the countries they represent. The food and music are in keeping with their surroundings.

Among the larger individual villages are the Italian, German, Czech, Hungarian, Pole and Slovak. Each has at least 20 shops, restaurants, and halls, all arranged to represent a small community. Others in smaller groupings are African, Austrian, Chinese, French, Irish, Slovenian, Swiss and Syrian. There also are exhibits representing the Armenia, Belgium, Croatia, Greece, India, Japan, Palestine, Lithuania, Mexico, Roumania, Serbia, Spain, Ukrainia, and even the Isle of Man.

Increases National Tolerance

The principal merit of this world-in-miniature is said by those familiar with it, lies in the barriers of prejudice that have been broken down through the light it has thrown on the culture and beauty of other lands. National groups participating gained a new appreciative of each other's worth through the planning and construction of the exhibits, and there has come a noticeable broadening of horizons and increase in tolerance among visitors.

The Streets of the World also have had a great educational value for school children, who previously knew of the European nations only through the pages of their geography books. Teachers say pupils gained a new interest through the exhibition in the products of far away countries and in the customs and cultures of their people.

Prial Recount Order Appealed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Fraud charges brought in connection with New York city's Democratic primary vote for President of the Board of Aldermen had repercussion yesterday in the order by Bernard L. Sheintag, State Supreme Court Justice, for a partial recount of ballots on the petition of Frank J. Prial.

Mr. Prial lost the party nomination to the organization nominee, Sheriff William F. Brunner of Queens, by 25,106 votes, although he campaigned independently of the Democratic machine. He appealed for a recount, charging that he had been "counted out."

The results of the sample recanvass will be used by Justice Shientag in handing down his final decision on Mr. Prial's petition for a complete recount and a new primary. Counsel for Sheriff Brunner took an immediate appeal from the order to the appellate division.

Unemployment Tax Injunction Issued

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 6 (AP)—An Alabama circuit judge yesterday sided with a federal judge in restraining the State from collecting unemployment insurance taxes from certain firms, pending a final ruling on validity of the law.

Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery circuit court issued a temporary injunction against collection of the tax. A similar restraining order was issued by Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer. Judge Jones said he understood that 500 companies would intervene in the circuit court case.

Firms already have paid $250,000 in taxes under the compensation law, J. L. Kaufman, chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, reported.

Butler Refuses to Act In Columbia Expulsion

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Another attempt by Robert Burke of Youngstown, Ohio, expelled Columbia student, to gain re-admittance to the college failed yesterday when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declined to grant an audience to the Burke defense committee to discuss the case.

Dr. Butler wrote the committee the matter was "wholly within the jurisdiction of the Dean of Columbia college, and as to it, he has taken definite and final action. My only possible relation to the matter would be in the case I were disposed to overrule the dean's findings," Dr. Butler wrote. "This I have no intention of doing."

Huet, Famed French Painter

Paul Huet, famous French landscape painter and lithographer, was born in Paris in 1803.

Lansbury Urges Britain to Quit Armaments Race

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 6 (AP)—Great Britain should withdraw from the European armaments race because "armaments cannot save the world," Mr. George Lansbury, Laborite member of the House of Commons, told the Annual Labor Party Conference today.

The European non-intervention pact in Spain's civil war between fascists and the Socialist Government was approved by a vote of 1,836,000 to 519,000.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, a Laborite member of Parliament, moving the non-intervention resolution, warned of the dangers of dabbling in Spain.

He declared it might bring a European war out of which, he emphasized, Great Britain could not keep.

Lansbury's Crusade

Referring to his recent peace crusade in the United States and Europe, Mr. Lansbury declared:

"I have not met the Prime Minister or the President of the United States or any other responsible man, either at home or abroad, but who is convinced that if war takes place it will be the end of civilization."

An opposite view was taken by Mr. Hugh Dalton, another Laborite member of Parliament, who declared Great Britain's domestic security has been lost through the "shilly-shallying tactics" of the government leaders.

The outspoken Mr. Herbert Morrison declared that Labor desired an arms policy based on collective security and aimed at peace, rather than the National Government's "purely competitive" scheme.

Morrison Sees War

The delegates applauded as Mr. Morrison cried: "If that race of competitive national armaments goes on, we are going bang for war with as much certainty as you are sitting in your seats today."

He recorded Labor's "most profound contempt," for the Government's foreign policy.

The delegates rose and cheered when Isabel de Palencia, accompanied by a male delegate, arrived as a special Spanish envoy to the conference.

College Courses Train Takers For Government Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Gearing university courses so that they offer training for the prospective government employee and career man, as well as for the young person headed for the practice of law, engineering, social service or other profession, 35 colleges and universities have recently announced courses designed to prepare men and women for careers in government.

A number of reasons for this increased interest in training for the public service are given. The campaign of the National League of Women Voters for better public service personnel, the revivification of the Civil Service Assembly, and the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel have all quickened an interest in making public service careers attractive to young people, it is found.

However, there are some who feel that the pendulum may swing too far from the former complete lack of attention to training to a situation where the supply of presumably educated young men and women for the public service is too large to be absorbed by government. At the same time, the recent increase in the number of public employees for emergency programs has made it difficult to find adequately trained people, it is claimed.

It is estimated that there are now 3,250,000 people in the employ of the federal, state and local governments in the United States. Many of them do not need to be highly trained, but one out of every 100 has some kind of an administrative post in which he must assume managerial responsibility, it is said.

Educators and officials meeting in Princeton, N. J., under the auspices of the Public Administration Clearing House, agreed that prospective public employees should have a broad and basic understanding of the social system in order to have an imaginative and sympathetic approach to practical government problems.

Clothing Firm Extends Plant and Gives Bonus

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—A 5 per cent bonus for 1700 workers was announced yesterday as ground was broken for a $300,000 addition to the Bond Clothing Company plant.

Each employee will receive approximately $100, according to Barney Reuben, vice-president.

Mayor Charles Stanton, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and more than 100 business and civic leaders participated in the ceremonies.

The addition will give the plant a capacity of 3900 workers.

Louisiana University To Buy Country Club

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 6 (AP)—Louisiana State University, to which Huey P. Long brought big buildings and colorful football teams, is going to buy a complete country club. The board of supervisors authorized the purchase for $25,000 of the Westdale country club with its spacious golf course, modern clubhouse, swimming pool, tennis courts and other equipment.

Dr. James M. Smith, university president, said the purchase was made primarily to secure a golf course for the use of students. Social functions would also be held. The club is located near the university campus about two miles southeast of Baton Rouge. Dr. Smith said the purchase price would be paid from the athletic fund.

Woman Called Youngest Admitted to Practice

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Those admitted yesterday to practice before the United States Supreme Court included Mrs. Henry E. Moore, 22, who claimed the honor of being the youngest person ever granted the privilege of appearing as an attorney before the tribunal.

She is a law librarian for the Social Security Board. Her husband, who also was admitted to practice, is in the legal department of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Her home is in Memphis, Tenn., and the couple intends eventually to practice law there. They also are members of the Georgia bar.

Improved Control of Drugs Reported Under League Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The report which the Permanent Opium Board now presents to the League, on its work during the past year, points to the gradual removal of difficulties which arise in the application of the Drugs Limitation Convention of 1931.

"Most of the instances of excess manufacture observed by the board for the two years in which the system has been in operation, could have been avoided," say the authorities on the matter, "if accurate estimates of requirements could have been made in advance."

Overcoming Difficulties

And again: "Some of the surplus quantities manufactured are apparent only, and most of the others are satisfactorily accounted for."

It is on such grounds that the report optimistically declares that the difficulties, "inherent in the working of the convention," are being overcome.

It is recalled that the convention "limits the amount which may be manufactured by each country"—whether for domestic consumption, for conversion into other drugs, for stock replenishment, or for export.

Data on "Legitimate" Trade

The estimates furnished by governments and examined by the supervisory body each year in Geneva lay down for each year in advance the basis on which "legitimate" trade and manufacture are carried on.

The statistics furnished by governments to the board enable it to judge whether excess manufacture has occurred. Now, obviously, if the advance statistics are afterward recognized to be not exact, they cannot constitute a fair basis, and it would be improper to assume that there has been an "illegitimate" manufacture.

Excess Production Cut

For what they are worth, in these circumstances, it should be stated that the tables published by the board indicate the quantities of diacetylmorphine and cocaine manufactured by various countries in excess of the quantities permitted for the year 1935. These excess quantities were: morphine 2292 kilos, diacetylmorphine 68 kilos, cocaine 262 kilos.

Excess manufacture occurred, however, in fewer of the principal manufacturing countries in 1935 than in the preceding year, and as already remarked the surplus was usually more apparent than real. It is therefore proper to say that progress has been registered.

The report shows that the "total manufacture of morphine was 31,-427 kilos, or 4649 kilos more than in 1934. The increased quantity was due mainly to morphine manufacture for use as such. The board concludes that the average manufacture of morphine for the last three years appears to correspond approximately to the annual consumption, the fluctuations in manufacture being due mainly to variations in stocks.

"On the other hand, the marked decrease in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine continued in 1935. The decrease of manufacture in 1935 as compared with 1934 was 39 per cent. Considerable decreases of manufacture were noted particularly in the case of Germany and Japan. In the latter country, the manufacture of diacetylmorphine fell from 547 kilos in 1934 to 250 kilos in 1935. The total amount of diacetylmorphine manfactured in 1935 was 674 kilos.

"There was an increase in the manufacture of cocaine of 539 kilos, the amount manufactured in 1935 being 4003 kilos. Taking the manufacture over the last three years, however, it appears to be more or less constant and represents normal consumption requirements."

These are the figures, favorable and unfavorable. While there should be no attempt made to exaggerate their good aspects, on the whole, it is not injudicious to take the view that the report is encouraging.

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Fitzsimmons and Gomez Matched at Polo Grounds Today—Bill Terry's Courage

Manager Terry Big Factor In World Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—When the current World Series struggle between the Giants and Yankees is definitely settled, regardless of the outcome, don't forget a word of praise for Bill Terry, manager and first baseman of the National League champions. Perhaps you have heard, or perhaps you haven't, but were "Memphis Bill" a less courageous individual, he would be running his club from the bench during this 1936 classic, instead of participating as a playing pilot.

The story of Terry's courage began away back in the regular season.

As the Giants embarked upon their 1936 pennant campaign, it was apparent that their chances of finishing high in the first division were very slim unless Terry played regularly. His sucess in the past had been strictly in the role of playing manager. But as early as spring training, Bill admitted that staying through the 154-game schedule was an impossibility. He was willing, but a mishap proved a tremendous handicap to his running and it seemed probable that the husky leader would retire to the inactive playing list before World Series time.

First Base a Problem

It developed, however, that his only replacement, Sam Leslie, was also playing under a handicap. Sam could take over the duties occasionally, but, like his boss, he could not work effectively for more than a day or two at a time. The Giants' first-base problem, therefore, became serious.

With Terry and Leslie alternating, the Giants limped through about three quarters of the flag race without disturbing the leaders. But on three successive afternoons late in August, with Terry staging a sensational batting rally and fielding the bag in brilliant fashion, the Giants captured an important series from the Chicago Cubs, three games to one. And following those surprising triumphs, which again made the Polo Grounders a decided first-division threat, Terry's players almost pleaded with him to stay in the infield as long as possible. Bill promised he would until such time as he was convinced he could be of no further use to the club.

The days passed swiftly. Cheered on by the courage of their great leader, the Giants slowly rose to the head of the standing. Many afternoons, when an ordinary ball player would have given up the battle as hopeless, Terry kept on, because he was not an ordinary player.

On Sept. 25, at Boston's National League Field, the Giants won the first half of a doubleheader with the Bees, and clinched the right to oppose the Yankees in the World Series. Hal Schumacher, whose pitching record had been only so-so through most of the season, delivered the "clincher."

Following this victory, Terry called the newspaper men into his hotel suite.

"Boys, I've some news for you," said the Giants' manager as the scribes listened intently. "Now that we're 'in' I'm going to take life easy for a few days. I can use a little rest. And after that there'll be the World Series. You all know that. The news I mentioned is this: The series with the Yankees will positively end my active playing days! You can quote me on that and depend on it. No more playing next year, not even once a week. I'm through."

As this was written, the Giants were giving the Yankees a record-breaking battle for the world championship. Whether or not the National Leaguers will be successful in their venture was still very much in doubt. But to Terry and young Hal Schumacher must go a major portion of the credit for keeping the Giants in this year's classic with the reputedly more powerful Yankees.

When the Giants ran out on the Yankee Stadium diamond yesterday afternoon, their backs were against the wall—and a very high wall it was, too. The Yanks held the series lead, three games to one, and their pitching ace, Charley Ruffing, was well rested and ready to duplicate Monte Pearson's brilliant triumph of the previous day.

The Pitching Peak

But the Yankees faced a different team of Giants yesterday than they had on Sunday. Cheered on to the limit by their fighting pilot, the Polo Grounders gave everything they had in that fifth classic contest, and their everything was just too good for the Yanks.

The pitching peak of the series was probably reached in that fifth engagement. It occurred in the third inning with the score favoring the Giants, 3 to 1, as a result of an early rally.

Lazzeri, first Yankee batter in the third, waited for a base on balls. It was apparent that Schumacher was working harder than he had ever worked before. Consequently, he had trouble locating the plate. Ruffing, the next batter, also walked. When Crosetti sent a grounder to Bartell and Dick threw wild to first, Lazzeri scored and Ruffing took second. Rolfe filled the bases by beating out a drag bunt toward second.

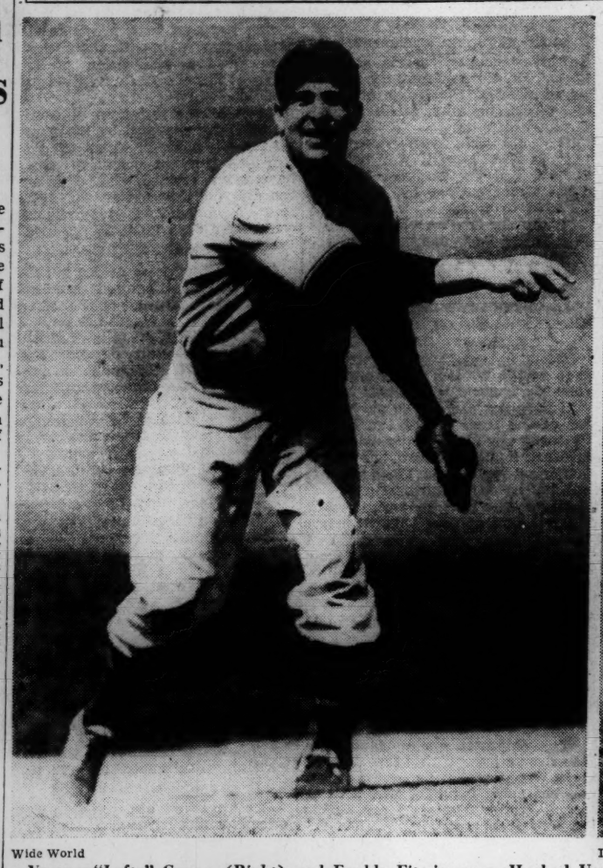
At that point, Schumacher rose to great heights. With the outcome of the series hanging on every pitch, he proceeded to strike out both Di Maggio and Gehrig, and force Dickey to fly to Ott.

Later, the Yanks tied the score on two unearned runs, sending the game into extra innings. Then Terry stepped into the picture, and, with Joe Moore dancing around on third base, drove a long fly to center field to let Joe score the run that put the Giants back in the series.

Holm Renamed President

Herbert D. Holm of the Ocean Pier Swimming Club has been re-elected president of the New England A. A. A. U. Tom Kanaly, N. E. Interscholastic Association, was chosen vice-president, succeeding Robert O'Doherty. Frank Facey will hold the office of secretary-treasurer, a position he has filled since 1898. Over 50 clubs were represented at the annual meeting, held in Hotel Lenox last evening.

In Pitching Duel Today



Wide World

International

Vernon "Lefty" Gomez (Right) and Freddy Fitzsimmons, Hooked Up in Today's Pitching Duel at the Polo Grounds. Gomez Holds One Decision Over the Giants and Fitzsimmons Lost a Heart-Breaking Four-Hit Game to the Yanks

Sidelines

THE big game Saturday, as far as New England is concerned, is the Dartmouth - Holy Cross clash in Hanover. Coaches Red Blaik and Dr. Eddie Anderson of the Indians and Crusaders, respectively, are working this week toward perfection and timing of plays.

* * *

Although Holy Cross will, in all probability, be given a slight edge over the Big Green because of having met more formidable opponents in its early games than did Dartmouth, Red Blaik's charges will not be any pushover for the boys from Worcester.

* * *

As a matter of fact Holy Cross will have to show considerable improvement over its last two games if it hopes to continue on the victory side of the ledger. The Purple's forward wall has not been impressive on the defense, and the work of the backfield has been more individual than of team play. These faults, however, are expected to be ironed out this week.

* * *

Dartmouth, while not meeting with any resistance from Norwich or Vermont, has shown co-ordination. The charge of the line on the offensive has been excellent. Defensively the team as a whole has shown great possibilities. Whether the Big Green can carry on against such a hard-hitting team as the Crusaders remains to be seen, but if they can it won't be surprising to see a victorious green flag waving over Memorial Field after the final whistle has been blown Saturday.

* * *

Coach Dick Harlow of the Harvard varsity has planned intensive practice sesisons for the remainder of the week in preparation for Brown Saturday. The Crimson scouts report that Brown has a large, powerful squad, and with a little more experience behind them will be a formidable team against any opponent.

* * *

With this report ringing in their ears the Crimson coaches are driving the varsity teams on both offensive and defensive play. All of the men came out of the Amherst game last Saturday in good condition and will be able to participate in scrimmages Coach Harlow has planned this week.

* * *

Tufts will field nine veterans, one sophomore and one junior Saturday, it was announced by Coach Lew manley as he prepares the Jumboes for its opening game against Rhode Island State. Tony Spath, elusive halfback, and Harold Zimman, veteran tackle, after a late start, have clinched first-string positions.

* * *

Al McCoy gave his squad a comparatively easy session yesterday with timing plays taking up a greater part of the workout. The boys all reported in fine physical condition from their strenuous encounter with Boston College last Saturday. Motion pictures of the game were shown and the coaches pointed out various mistakes.

Sporting Around The Hub

Everett Boy Surprises

OUR New England is a fertile field for football players. Many of the Fordham, Columbia, New York University and Manhattan gridiron teams of fame have had a goodly sprinkling of high-school boys from New England, and particularly Massachusetts. Coaches such as Lou Little, Chick Meehan, and the former Frank Cavanaugh have scouted this territory time and again, and found well-drilled youngsters in our high schools.

Latest of the coaches to learn that football players are developed from this section is Clipper Smith, now at Villanova. Clipper came to Villanova from the Pacific coast this year and out there the football players come big and strong. When he arrived East and took his first view of the Villanova squad he was amazed to find a "midget" listed among the fullbacks.

His first reaction was hardly favorable, but a few workouts soon surprised the new coach and now, contrary to custom with Smith, he is playing and praising his 160-pound fullback, who, incidentally, is Art Raimo from Everett, Mass.

Smith is quoted by Ross Kauffman in the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, as follows: "I heard plenty about this boy who stepped in as a sophomore and crowned it all with a great job against Temple last year. Now I'm convinced. I've never seen a small fullback who impressed me so much. Right now I doubt if he weighs more than 153. As a running back and also on defense this boy takes my eye. He's the slick type, quick to find an opening and always plugging."

Against Detroit last Sunday, Raimo scored the first touchdown in the 13-to-6 triumph of Villanova.

Northeastern Fans Follow Team in Bus

With the return of Stan Rogers, sophomore defensive star who did not even dress for the Boston College game, Northeastern will be at full strength for its trip to Springfield and its game against the Gymnasts on Saturday. It will be the Huskies' first start against Jack Rothacher's team.

Coach Al McCoy was pleased with his team's showing against the heavier Eagles. The boys stayed in the game every minute and made it one of the most thrilling opening contests ever seen at the Heights.

So great was the enthusiasm at Northeastern that a large group of supporters will accompany the team to Springfield. A special bus trip has been arranged, and many of the students will go in private cars.

Brown Prepares Team For Stadium Invasion

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—Brown's Bears opened preliminary preparations for the Harvard game with a light workout for the varsity performers and a scrimmage session with the freshman for the second-string players who saw little or no action in last Saturday's game against R. I. State.

Sherwin Kapstein, sophomore ball carrier who starred in the state contest, added further to his laurels as he paced the reserves to a two touchdown-to-one triumph over the yearlings. He raced half the distance of the field for one touchdown and tossed a touchdown pass on another occasion. The yearlings scored on an intercepted pass.

Reports at the Bruin camp were to the effect that Brown's injury problem is less acute than it had been feared directly following last week-end's game. Only Capt. Warren Ostergard and George Larkowich were placed on the no-contact-work list. Both, however, are almost certain to start against the Crimson.

Mrs. Vare Wins Medal

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, United States women's golf champion in 1935, equaled women's par at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club yesterday to win medal honors in the Berthellyn Cup tournament with a card of 78.

Sixth Contest Play by Play

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—The Giants romped out on the field after the crowd stood while the band played the national anthem.

First Inning

Yankees—Crosetti popped to Whitehead behind second base. Rolfe grounded out on the first pitch to Terry, who made the putout unassisted. Di Maggio flied to Leiber, who made a nice running catch in short right center.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Giants—Moore dropped a single near the left field foul line. It fell just out of Powell's reach. Bartell walked. Terry sacrificed, Rolfe to Gehrig. Moore advanced to third and Bartell to second. Leiber walked. Ott hit sharply down the right field line for a double, scoring Moore and Bartell. Leiber stopped at third. It was the first time that Ott had driven in any runs since the series started. Mancuso fouled to Rolfe. Whitehead grounded out sharply, Lazzeri to Gehrig.

Two runs, two hits, no errors, two left.

Second Inning

Yankees—Gehrig lifted a long fly to Leiber in right center. Dickey flied to Moore, who ran into center field for the catch. Selkirk slammed a triple into the Giants' bullpen in right center with the count three and two. Powell smashed a home run into the upper left field stands, scoring behind Selkirk with the tying run. Lazzeri bounced a single past Jackson. Gomez bounced to Fitzsimmons, who made a pretty gloved-hand stop and tossed to Terry for the putout.

Two runs, three hits, no errors.

Giants—Jackson bounced a single through the box. Fitzsimmons flied to Selkirk. Moore hoisted to Powell. Bartell walked. Terry lifted to Di Maggio.

No runs, one hit, no errors.

Third Inning

Yankees—Crosetti fanned. Rolfe singled sharply over Bartell's head. Di Maggio singled to left, sending Rolfe to third. Gehrig lined to Ott and Rolfe scored easily after the catch. Dickey hoisted to Moore in left center.

One run, two hits, no errors.

Giants—Leiber fouled to Dickey. Ott was thrown out on a hopper that caromed off Gomez's glove to Crosetti, who retired the runner with a nice throw to Gehrig. Mancuso was safe at first when Rolfe fumbled the catcher's high bounder. It was an error for the Yankee third baseman. Selkirk made a nice running catch of Whitehead's high fly.

No runs, no hits, one error.

Fourth Inning

Yankees—Selkirk lined to Leiber in right center. Powell beat out a base hit on a hopper to deep short. Jackson made a stab for the ball but missed. Lazzeri singled past Jackson, sending Powell to second. Gomez singled over Bartell's head, scoring Powell. Lazzeri stopped at second. Crosetti flied to Leiber on the first pitch. Rolfe singled to right center with the count two and two, scoring Lazzeri. Gomez ran to third as Bartell juggled Leiber's relay. Fitzsimmons was taken out of the box and replaced by Clydell Castleman, a right-hander, making his first appearance in the series. The crowd gave Fitz a good hand despite his failure to duplicate the fine performance he showed in the third game last Saturday. Di Maggio flied to Ott.

Two runs, four hits, no errors.

Giants—Jackson grounded out on the first pitch, Lazzeri to Gehrig. Castleman lined a single to right center. Moore hoisted the first pitch to Selkirk in deep right. Bartell beat out a bunt down the third-base line for a base hit, sending Castleman to second. Rolfe handled the ball slowly. Terry grounded sharply to Lazzeri and was tossed out at first.

No runs, two hits, no errors.

Fifth Inning

Yankees—Terry made a fine stop of Gehrig's hard smash down the first-base line and beat his Yankee rival to the bag for an unassisted putout. Dickey was tossed out, Whitehead to Terry. Selkirk lined to Leiber.

No runs, no hits, no errors.

Giants—Leiber fanned. Ott hit a home run into the upper left field deck on the first pitch. It was his first circuit clout of the series. Mancuso lined to Di Maggio in deep center. Whitehead grounded sharply to the box and was tossed out at first.

One run, one hit, no errors.

Pittsburgh Pros Play Here Tomorrow Night

Pittsburgh Americans, fresh from a victory over the hapless Syracuse eleven, makes its first visit to Boston in an American Pro Football League game tomorrow night. The Pittsburgh team will face the league-leading Boston Shamrocks at National League Field.

The locals have not played since their brilliant victory over the New York Yankees nere last Wednesday night. Since then the club has drilled steadily under the coaching of George Kenneally and are ready to give the home fans another display of good football.

Coach Kenneally has been taking no chances on his team's getting over-confident. He has not announced the starting lineup for tomorrow night and for the past week has been shifting his players around so that no single player is sure of answering the starting whistle.

Grimm Stays With Cubs

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—President P. G. Wrigley of the Chicago Cubs said last night that while several changes would be made in the club for 1937, they would not involve Manager Charlie Grimm. "Grimm positively will manage the Cubs next season," Wrigley said. "I think he did all he could with the team as it was constituted in the past season, and we intend to give Grimm a better team instead of expecting to accomplish a baseball miracle with the present material."

Brown Meets Clark Today

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Brown varsity soccer team opens its home season here today when it meets Clark University. Coach Fletcher gave his men the final serious drill for the game Saturday, when the "A" eleven defeated the reserves, 3 to 1. Light work was the order yesterday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Bezdek and Non-Subsidization

ANNOUNCEMENT that Hugo Bezdek has been informed by the board of trustees of Pensylvania State College that he has been granted a year's leave of absence, and that at the end of that time he may accept a position outside of the physical education department or resign, brings to a close, at that college at least, the career of one of the most picturesque men ever connected with the athletic department of any college in the United States. Bezdek has been prominent in several branches of amateur and professional sports during the past 20 or more years. He was a star football and baseball player at the University of Chicago in his undergraduate days. He was a football coach of more than average ability and he was also manager of a major-league baseball team before he undertook the position of athletic director at Pennsylvania State.

Wide World

Hugo Bezdek

Believed in Sports for Students

While Bezdek did not have a very successful term as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League from 1918, when he succeeded J. J. Callahan to that position, until 1920, when he retired from the position in favor of George Gibson, he did do well as a college football coach. For about 10 years he coached the Nittany Lions and his team of 1923 was so good that it represented the East in the Tournament of Roses Bowl game that year. During that time the college ranked very high among the smaller institutions; but since the time he became athletic director, it has rated many stages below its former mark. And the answer to this is to be found in the fact that Bezdek was very much against the subsidizing of college football players. He maintained that college sports should be maintained for the students and not the students for college sport.

Out of Step With the Alumni

Although, so far as I know, no specific charges have been made against Bezdek and his administration, the board is reported as stating that "the value of his services in the office has been qualified seriously by a want of confidence in the leadership of the director, particularly in his relation to the administration of intercollegiate athletics." It seems to me that the only deduction to be made from this statement is that the graduates and students are not in favor of continuing to maintain their athletic program on such an altruistic basis as Bezdek has insisted on. During the past two or three years I have seen a marked trend toward the "good old days" when a real football player was welcomed with open arms plus, so that it is not much of a surprise to me to hear that Bezdek's views could not withstand the pressure for a better gridiron team to represent the Nittany Lions.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

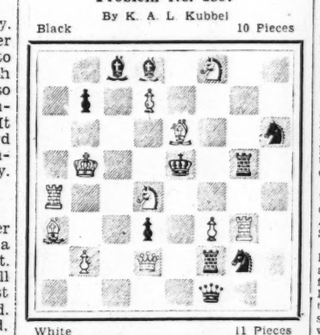
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 6, 1936

Problem No. 1867

By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

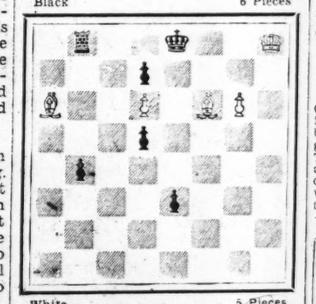
White to play and mate in two

(Shared first prize, with Monitor No. 1863, two-movers, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1936.)

Problem No. 1868

By P. Farago

Black 6 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

(We do not often present a four-mover, but this one is relatively simple, and the play particularly pleasing. First prize, Adeverul (Pauly Memorial), 1936.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1865 R-Kt6

No. 1866. 1. R-Kt4 threatens
2. P-B4ch
1. ——— Kt-B5
2. QxBch
1. ——— B-B5
2. P-K8 (Q)
1. ——— R-B5
2. QxBch
1. ——— KRxBP
2. Kt-B5ch
1. ——— QRxP
2. Q-Kt4
1. ——— Kt-K6
2. Q-Q2ch

End-Game No. 324. White wins: 1 B-Kt4, threatening 2 R-KR7, B-Kt3; 2 RxB, PxB; 3 RPxP, R-Kt7; 4 R-B6, R-Kt8; 5 R-B4, R-K8; 6 R-K4, RxR; 7 PxR, KxP; 8 P-K5. Resigns.

End-Game

This position, submitted by B. Barnes of Canada, arose in a game between Finn and Nugent, Cosmopolitan Chess Club, New York, 1898. White demolishes Black's position with six telling strokes.

End-Game No. 325

Black 15 Pieces

White 14 Pieces

White to play and win

North American Tour of Samuel Reshevsky

Back from Europe, where he gained new laurels in the international chess masters tournament at Nottingham, Samuel Reshevsky of New York, chess champion of the United States, proposes to undertake a countrywide tour of the United States and Canada at the opening of the fall and winter season. The one-time child prodigy now matured and recognized as one of the world's grand-masters, is at the top of his form and will doubtless be welcome wherever his itinerary may take him.

When Sammy, a child of less than 10 years, first came to the United States late in 1920, he created a furor because of his feats in exhibition play, which were prodigious for a boy of his tender age. He then made several long trips, including one to the Pacific coast.

If the times are propitious, he wants to follow that trail again. Clubs can communicate with him in care of the American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

At Nottingham, Reshevsky was only half a point behind Mikhail Botwinnik and Jose R. Capablanca, who divided the first and second prizes. He shared with Dr Max Euwe and Reuben Fine the third, fourth and fifth. Reshevsky's total score of 9½ points was made up of seven wins, five draws and two losses—to Capablanca and Dr. Euwe.

During April and May, last, Reshevsky competed with success in the United States championship tournament at New York, from which, after a poor start, he emerged as victor in a thrilling finish. He thereby succeeded as national champion his predecessor, Frank J. Marshall, who had retired after an incumbency of 27 years. Reshevsky will have custody of the Frank J. Marshall championship trophy, donated by the Marshall Chess Club of New York, for two years.

Boston Championship

The championship tournament of the City of Boston commences Columbus Day, Monday, Oct. 12. The tourney is sponsored by the Boylston Chess Club, the winner gaining one leg on the George Sturgis Trophy. Play in two divisions commences at 2:30 p. m. The trophy has been previously won by Harlow B. Daly and Weaver W. Adams. Permanent possession goes to the first three-time winner.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. The Governor governing governs the governed. "Goodness, Governor, do the governed ever govern the Governor?" "Ah, yes!" governed the Governess.

2. Brick, Brack, Black, Blank, Plank, Plane, Place, Peace, Pease, Tease, Terse, Herse, Horse, House.

3. Who raw for read white and blew (Hurrah for the red, white and blue).

4. 14 cars at $1500 each.

5. Lever (Lever).

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Port Officials Urge Need For Uniform Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6—Steps in the direction of establishing some sort of uniformity in port charges "to simplify shipping operations and to stimulate import and export traffic" were urged in an address here before the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Port Authorities by Charles H. Gant, of Wilmington, Delaware, newly elected association president.

More than 100 port directors representing nearly every city along this country's coast line attended the recent meeting which discussed ways and means of making more efficient America's $2,000,000,000 port industry.

Meeting at the height of the waterfront difficulty the convention closed its activities by passing a resolution calling on maritime employers and employees on every coast of the United States to settle their disputes by arbitration—not lockouts or strikes—so that the nation need not suffer from tied-up shipping. Copies of this were sent to the employers, the labor leaders, and to the newly appointed Maritime Commission in Washington.

Uniform Rates Proposed

Following Mr. Gant's lead pointing toward a more uniform set of port charges Smith M. Wilson of Seattle, in a similar talk, contended that if even regional uniformity could be accomplished shippers would benefit.

"Uniformity," he said, "would restrict overbuilding of facilities, eliminate wasteful operation and effect a proper classification of ports.

"One of the greatest barriers to commerce is uncertainty, and, under present conditions, it is almost impossible for a shipper or buyer to know his terminal costs because of the confusion in rates at different ports."

A growing field of development in the line of port facilities is that of aviation, according to K. A. Kennedy, division traffic manager for Pan American Airways, who traced for the convention members the growth and importance of air terminals on this country's coasts. He also pointed to the future of these bases as ports for transoceanic airservice and their importance in developing speedier means of foreign trade.

Part of Land Carriers

J. Russell Wait, member of the port commission of Houston, Texas, pointed out what he indicated was a danger on the part of port tuthorities—the failure to pay enough attention to the importance of land carriers.

The rail carrier he told the association is the most important factor in dealing with port terminal facilities. The motor truck while less important is a more recent development and must be heeded, he asserted.

The organization chose Wilmington, Del. as the next convention city. Officers elected, other than President Gant, who is manager-secretary of the Wilmington Board of Harbor Commissioners, are:

Finley W. Parker, Galveston, Texas, first vice-president; J. E. Ganong, Toronto, Canada, second vice-president; George W. Osgood, Tacoma, Wash., third vice-president. Re-elected directors were Maj.-Gen. E. M. Markham, Washington; J. M. Wilson, Toronto; Frank White, San Francisco; Russell Wait, Houston, and Billings Wilson, New York.

New Ship Radio Law Aids Safety at Sea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission adopted new ship radio regulations yesterday designed to increase safety at sea. They supplement but do not supersede existing statutory requirements and are to become effective Nov. 7.

Three classes of certificates will be issued, safety certificates for passenger ships, safety radio telegraphy certificates for cargo vessels, and exempt certificates, all showing compliance with the new requirements.

Ships exempt from the requirements are individual passenger vessels which do not go more than 20 miles from the nearest land nor more than 200 miles in the open sea between two consecutive ports; cargo ships which do not go more than 150 miles from the nearest land.

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Juan de la Cierva's Machine, Demonstrated Recently at Middlesex, Eng. It Is a Single Seater, With 50-Horsepower Motor Developing a Speed of 80 Miles an Hour

'Grasshopper Take-Off' Gyro Shows Its Paces in England

Aviation Comment

English aviation circles recently had their first view of the improved autogyro of Juan de la Cierva with the "grasshopper take-off" at Hounslow Heath. This craft of Señor Cierva possesses the ability to rise straight in the air without any forward run. Señor Cierva has also called his new autogyro "autodynamic" because of its ability to adjust itself automatically to the conditions of flight.

Hounslow Heath where two of these autogyros were demonstrated is in no sense an airfield but rather rough ground with scattered clumps of furze bushes. The necessity for quick take-off was emphasized when the planes were placed only a few yards from a large patch of furze.

The pilot warmed up his engine and then set the two-bladed windmill revolving above his head. The blades automatically moved to zero pitch when the clutch was engaged, starting the vanes revolving. Then the blades were speeded beyond the normal revolution required for flight. When the clutch was released, disengaging the blades from the motor, the blades assumed a maximum pitch

This sudden change in pitch produced lift in excess of the weight of the gyro and the aircraft was projected directly into the air about 30 to 40 feet. At this point the plane began forward flight. The spectators watching only a few yards away were left open-mouthed by this simple feat.

During the flight the gyro blades perform the same function as a fixed wing and are driven by the wind. Only the propeller is driven by the engine. The speed of the supporting blades is independent of the flight of the plane and remains substantially constant. After circling about the field, the pilot brought the gyro back to the same spot from which he had risen, settling gently without any forward landing run.

Some of the chief features of the new rotor are stability in gusts and disturbed air conditions, constancy of lift, blade pitch regulation for all forward speeds and altitudes and no tendency to slow down because of ice formation. The rotor has a brake which decreases the blade pitch when the plane alights, removing all tendency to overturn after landing.

The new autogyro is held to be much simpler to control and its ability to rise and descend vertically brings nearer the possibilities of landing and taking off from the roofs of city buildings.

* * *

One of Pan American's recent China Clipper flights from Honolulu to Wake Island, by way of Midway, carried two modern "Pied Pipers," naturalists associated with the Hawaii agricultural experiment station, whose jobe it will be to rid both Midway and Wake of rats.

The rats have been unmolested on these coral islands which have been in American possession for 80 years. With the coming of the airways, however, their elimination has been considered important. Of two varieties, red and black, the rats menace the terns, goonies, frigate and other birds of these coral atolls. The have also got into the Pan American colonies.

The problem which these naturalists face is to develop a chemical which will eliminate the rats and at the same time be harmless to the birds and the hermit crabs which are the natural scavengers. While the birds nest and lay eggs in the sand, where they fall easy victims to night prowlers, the rats have almost impregnable retreats through holes in the coral formations.

* * *

Here is a little story which should hearten anyone who wants to fly in the career of Miss Leucha Warner, English girl. Three years ago an instructor at a flying club dismissed her as "unteachable." He said she would never make an airplane pilot. Miss Warner recently "hung up" a 1000-hour record.

Miss Warner has become such an aviation enthusiast that she keeps three flying suits at different fields and hires airplanes according to her needs of the moment. She flies in all kinds of weather. Frequently when the weather is too bad to do cros-country flying she practices landings in an open machine while other pilots remain indoors. She has a "blind flying" certificate and has often set off for long flights in England in poor weather.

Once when Miss Warner lost her way she was forced to set her machine down in a small field. Later when attempting to take off she found that the plane was not going to clear the trees. Many experienced pilots in this fix would have attempted to pull out over the tree tops and perhaps have stalled into them or gone into a spin by trying to bank too sharply without forward speed. Miss Warner put her plane's nose into the trees, which acted as a shock absorber. She was not hurt and the plane was little damaged.

Funds for Toyeries Sought in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct.6—Twenty sites for toyeries, "lending libraries" of toys for underprivileged children, have been selected by Byrnes MacDonald of the Crime Prevention Bureau. They await opening, dependent upon the success of the drive which Toyer, Inc., is starting today at the Hotel Biltmore for more money and more toys.

The organization now has three centers in New York city, two of which have insufficient stocks to permit children to take toys home on a lending basis and are therefore obliged to restrict themselves to serving as playrooms.

The third center at the Heckscher Foundation is operated as a free toy-lending center for children.

Ohio Bars Santa Claus From Liquor Wrappings

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—Santa Claus—or at least his picture—was barred yesterday from coverings of liquor sold in Ohio.

The state board of liquor control followed similar boards in Michigan and Pennsylvania by ruling that distillers must not place likenesses of the Christmas figure on their wrappings.

"It is the intention of this board," said the ruling prepared at the request of Wellington T. Leonard, "that the association of Santa Claus in the minds of young people shall be preserved, and that such association should not become entangled with the use of intoxicating liquor,"

Spanish Rebels Hold Up Advance Against Madrid

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

TOLEDO, Spain, Oct. 6—Socialist guerrilla bands continued sniping tactics south of Toledo today as Fascist insurgents withheld a general advance.

Small government forces kept up sporadic fire from positions a considerable distance from the city. One Fascist detachment, however, used trench mortars to oust a group of 20 Socialists from a house little more than a mile from Toledo.

Reports of fighting east of Arenas de San Pedro, at the foot of the Sierra de Gredos mountains in Avila Province, indicated insurgent cavalry forces were operating north of the fascist-controlled territory along the Tagus river.

The cavalry columns were believed driving eastward toward government positions around San Martin de Valdeiglesias.

Small groups of Moorish legionnaires patrolled every mile of the highway between Maqueda and Toledo.

There was every indication that Fascist commanders, having thrust a lengthy spearhead into government territory to reach Toledo, were now determined to be fully prepared for intensive fighting before restarting the drive on Madrid.

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MADRID, Oct. 6—Severe battles raged along the 100-mile civil war front north of the capital, the Government reported today, as insurgents battered at the defenses of Madrid.

From the Avila Front on the west to Siguenza on the east, beleaguered Socialist defenders held their own, the Government said, in a drenching rain which swept the northern mountain passes.

Insurgent hammer-attacks on the line almost surrounding Madrid met with success in last week's fighting, Government circles acknowledged, declaring that their forces had recovered the optimism lost by the reverses.

Cavalry Charge

A cavalry charge against defense lines at Navalperal de Pinares, 30 miles northwest of Madrid, in the Avila sector, was repulsed, the Government said, with heavy slaughter as Moorish horsemen were driven back into the mountain area.

Socialist assault guards were reported again to have attacked the insurgent left flank at Siguenza.

Apparent success of efforts to obtain materials of war cheered militiamen on the front lines, as well-informed quarters seemed confident the often-heralded fall of Oviedo was "imminent."

Seven more days, the Government admitted, would be necessary to capture the northern insurgent stronghold.

On the Toledo front Government troops pushed their left flank, now resting on Mocejon, toward the Tagus river under a heavy Fascist artillery bombardment.

The extension of the lines was made to strengthen the defenses of Aranjuez, reported as the next important objective of the Fascists in their effort to ring Madrid and cut the Madrid-Valencia railroad.

Measures of Defense

Determined to bring the capital's life back to normal, Secretary of the Interior Galarza announced the formation of special police for night duty in suburban districts.

With the milk supply problem only half solved, municipal authorities turned their attention to the winter food supply and announced that without a ration card "no person will be able to obtain any food."

Secret police tightened their drive on spy rings within the city.

Nests of spies were reported unearthened in the Ministry of War itself and at the Getafe Airdrome.

Madrid Blames Rebels For Missing Páineing

MADRID, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Socialist Mayor of Toledo placed the blame today for any damage to the famed El Greco painting, "The Burial of the Count of Orgaz," on insurgent captors of the Alcazar city.

Mayor Guillero Perez Agua, now staying in Madrid, said that municipal experts had been surprised by the fascists when they were packing the canvas of the Spanish master and were forced to flee, leaving it on the floor of San Tome church.

Insurgents reports from Toledo previously had said that the painting, one of El Greco's most noted, was missing, together with most of the city's other priceless art treasures.

Farmer-Labor Faction Bars Lemke as Nominee

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 6 (AP)—One faction of the Michigan Farmer-Labor party repudiated William Lemke, Union party presidential nominee, as its candidate at an adjourned state convention here recently.

Two hundred delegates met to conclude their convention, which was recessed at Owosso, Mich., Sept. 12, after the original group split and held separate sessions. The other group chose Mr. Lemke to head its ticket.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Many Issues in Highest Ground for the Last 5 or 6 Years

• Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Highs Made as Stocks Continue Upsurge

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Climbing over profit taking without much difficulty, the stock market today pushed into peak territory for the recovery.

Encouraging economic developments at home and reassurance over the ultimate effect of European monetary readjustments on world affairs helped to provide buying stimulus.

The activity was pronounced in the morning and for a while the ticker tape was behind floor transactions. The pace slowed later on realizing and early gains were reduced in many instances. Near the final hour, however, trading broadened and most of the favorites got back to their top levels of the day.

Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares, the largest turnover in several months.

Farm Implements Strong

Spectacular share performers were J. I. Case and Deere, each getting up about 5 points. Ahead fractions to 2 points or so were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Rolling Mill, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, Consolidated Edison, International Paper & Power "A" and preferred, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Seaboard Oil, Amerada, Houston Oil, Pure Oil, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, American Can, General Electric, Reliable Stores, Celanese and Canada Dry.

In a restricted area were Packard, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Schenley, National Distillers, American Telephone, Western Union, North American, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott and Loew's.

Rail Bonds Active

Buying orders for speculative railroad bonds continued to dominate the market today as other quarters lagged a bit.

The volume of trading increased a little as gains of fractions to a point or so blanketed the domestic corporate section. U. S. Government loans were unimpressive at slightly lower prices with comparatively few transactions appearing. Foreigners moved along indecisively at fractionally changed prices.

Still buffeted about in the course of readjustment to the recently devalued French franc, Paris Orleans Ry. 5½s broke nearly 6 points. Most of the other French dollar bonds found their new levels shortly after the monetary move was officially adopted, but the Paris Orleans issue apparently needed more time.

Wheat Scores New Upturns Late Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—New upturns of wheat prices late today accompanied assertions that Canadian export purchases amounted to around 2,000,000 bushels.

Liverpool October wheat contracts reached today the highest point since 1930. Talk was heard that domestic stocks of flour are in numerous cases running unusually low.

Wheat closed firm, ⅜-⅞ above yesterday's finish, Dec. 114¼-⅜, May 112¾-⅞. Corn ½-⅜ up, Dec. 94⅜-½, May 90⅛. Oats ½-⅝ advanced, and provisions varying from 5 cents setback to an equal gain.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	65⅜c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	¼@⅜	¼@⅜	⅜@⅜
4 months	⅜@½	⅜@½	½@⅝
5-6 months	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅜@½

London Quotations

3-mos bills	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝	⅝@11/16
Short bills	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝
Bar silver	20⅛d	20⅛d	29⅛d
Bar gold	141s 7d	141s 7d	141s 11½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.20
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.90½	$4.92	$4.8397
Cables	4.90⅝	4.92¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0468	.0467	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2300	.2300	.3287
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0891
Germany—mark	.4023	.4017	.4033
Holland—florin	.5300	.5250	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2532	.2542	.4537
Norway—krone	.2468	.2477	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2193	.2201	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414	.0418	.0703
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3273	.3288	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—so'	.2510	.2512	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5400	†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2867	.2879	.8440
India—rupee	.3710	.3726	.6180
Java—florin	.5325	†	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3075	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950	.2950	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	5762	.5788	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5010	.5010	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Not quoted.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Last Oct. 5
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3f)	63½	62½	62½	63
14⅜	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	26⅞	26	26⅜	26½
33⅞	22½	Addressograph (1)	32⅜	32	32⅝	32⅝
2⅜	⅞	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
21½	1½	Advance Rumely pr	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1f)	76⅛	75¾	76⅛	76
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
47⅞	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	49⅛	47⅝	48½	47½
47½	12⅜	Alleghany pf xw (h)	48¾	48	48	46½
40⅛	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	49	47⅜	48	46½
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	44½	43⅛	44½	43¼
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1f)	39½	37⅞	38½	39½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	234	232	234	232
29	23	Allied Mills (6b)	28⅞	27¾	28½	27½
13⅜	6¾	Allied Stores	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87½	87⅜	87½	82¼
62⅝	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	64⅜	62	64	62⅜
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25⅜	25¼	25¼	..
3⅝	2	Amal Leather	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
58¼	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	57	56⅝	57	57
125½	75	Amerada (2)	104	103	104	103
66½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	67½	66	67	66¼
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	45	43½	43⅝	44¾
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.10)	62¼	62	62	62½
138¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	134	133½	134	133¼
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	124⅜	123¼	124	123
52⅝	30	Am Car & Fdry	52½	51¼	52	52⅝
63	31	Am Chain	62¾	62	62	..
105½	87⅝	Am Chicle (3¶)	104	104	104	103⅞
13⅜	7½	Am Colortype	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	28	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27¾	27½	27¾	27¼
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
48⅞	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	47½	46½	46½	47¾
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	40	39	39	39½
10¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	19	18	18½	18½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20½	19¾	20	20
8⅝	5½	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	47¾
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
24	16½	Am ce pf (2)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	..
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅞
38⅝	23⅛	Am Locomotive	39½	38¼	38½	38⅜
105	66	Am Loco pf	103	103	103	1023⁄4
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22	21⅜	21⅞	21⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
40	27	Am Metal	40⅜	..	..	40
124	124	Am Metal 6% (4g)	130½	130⅛	130½	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	12	12	12¼
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	70½	69¾	69¾	70¾
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82⅛	81	81	82⅛
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	32	31⅜	31⅞	30¾
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24¾
36¾	25⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	36⅛	35½	35½	36¼
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	88¼	85¾	88	85
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145¼	145¼	145¼	146
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	60¼	60⅛	60¼	60
44⅞	20½	Am Steel Fdries	26⅛	25½	25½	26
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	26
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅛	55¾	56⅝	55½
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sun Tobacco (1¶)	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
179⅞	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	177½	176¼	176½	177
102⅛	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98⅞	98¾	98⅝	98½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100¾	100¼	101	100½
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	143	143	143	142
15	⅝	Am Type Fdrs (h)	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
27	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.30b)	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	7⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3½)	58½	55¾	57⅝	55
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅝	7¼	8¼	7¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
32½	24	Am Zinc pr pf	28½	28½	28½	..
41¼	38	Anaconda Cop (1)	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	40¾
77⅞	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	40¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
15	9	Andes Copper	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4	3¾	4	5½
110½	105¼	Armour el pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
7⅝	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
84	66¼	Armour Il pr pf (6)	80	79¼	80	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	56¾	56¼	56¾	56¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
22	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	20¾	20⅜	20½	20¾
114	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	119	119	119	..
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	41	41	41	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	82½	81¼	82½	81¾
106¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104½	104	104	104½
44⅝	21⅜	At Coast Line	43¼	42½	42⅞	42½
29½	11	Atl Gulf W I	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	27⅞
45⅞	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	46⅞	46½	46½	45⅞
115	109	Atl Refining pf	112	112	112	..
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	29	28	28⅝	28¼
72	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	69¼	69¼	69¼	69
126¼	113	Atlas Powder pf (6)	124½	124½	124½	..
30½	14	Atlas Tack	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	..
54¼	76⅜	Auburn Auto	35½	33¾	33⅞	35
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	6¾	6½	6½	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
—B—						
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
62	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	61¼	61	61¼	60½
26⅜	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	26¼	25⅝	26¼	25⅞
40¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	40⅞	40	40⅞	40¾
3¾	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅜
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	43	45	..
118	111½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111⅞	111⅛	111⅝	112½
61¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	60¾	60¾	60¾	61½
22	13¼	Barker Bros	21¼	20½	20⅞	21⅜
107	82¼	Barker Bros pf	108½	108½	108½	108
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	19	18¼	18⅞	18¼
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
28	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23¾	23	23¼	23
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf ww (5)	101¾	191½	191¾	..
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13¾
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1)	32⅛	30¾	32	30¾
24½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	25¼	24½	25	24½
62	48	Best & Co (2¶)	60⅜	60¼	60⅝	60⅜
72⅞	45¾	Beth Steel	73⅜	72⅝	73¼	72½
125	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125	125	125	124⅞
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	18⅞	18½	18⅞	19⅛
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48⅛	48	48½	47
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19⅜	18¾	19	18¾
29½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	21	28¾	29	29
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
106	77¼	Blumenthal pf	106	106	106	106
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	30⅛	29½	30	29½
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46⅛	45¼	46½	45¾
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	96½	95⅞	96½	96
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	42	41⅞	42	41
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27½	27¼	27½	27½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	81½	80	81½	80½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
64½	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	62⅞	61⅞	62½	61¼
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	44¾	44⅛	44¾	44⅝
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56½
104½	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	106	104⅝	105	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	7¼	7⅝	7⅜
51½	33⅜	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	40	39	39	..
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	49¾	49¾	49½
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	46¾	46½	46½	46½
31⅜	20⅜	Brunswick Balke	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26⅜
17⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
115	107½	Bucyrus Erie pf (7)	115	114½	114½	114¾
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12¾	12⅛	12½	12⅝
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	95	92⅜	92⅜	95
1⅜	¾	Budd rts 2pd		¾	¾	¾
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
31⅜	20⅜	Bullard ½(b)	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29½
48½	11½	Bulova Watch	48	47¼	47½	48⅛
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33	31⅞	33	31⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17⅛	17	17	17¼
24⅞	14¼	Bush T Bldgs nf ct	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
65⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	24½	24¼	24¼	24½
25⅜	16½	Byers	82	80¼	80½	82¾
84	54⅜	Byers pf	31½	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
31	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)				
—C—						
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39½	39¼	39¼	39⅝
..	⅜	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	..
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1¶)	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	37½
19⅜	10¾	Canada Dry	20¼	18⅞	20¼	19½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14½	13	14½	13
52	37	Cannon Mills (2)	51	50¾	50¾	50½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17	16¾	17	16⅝
52½	45¼	Capital Arm pf (3)	52	51¾	52	..
102	91	Carc C&O ct (5)	102	102	102	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¼	8	8½	8⅛
186	92½	Case Thresh	166	162	164½	161
82	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	83	81½	82¼	80⅞
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	27⅞	26⅞	27½	26½
32	19	Celotex Co	31¾	31½	31⅞	31⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	84¾	84	84	84⅞
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	47½	46½	47	45¾
93¼zz	61½	Century Ribbon	9⅜	9¼	9⅝	8⅞
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56	54	56	54¼
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞	11¾
124	80½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	125	124	125	124
67½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	68	65½	68	66
22⅝	19	Champion P & F (1)	22⅛	22	22½	22
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
67½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	58	52⅛	58	..
87½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	87½	87¼	87¼	87
70½	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	70⅜	70¼	70⅜	70⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	2	2	2	..
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
12	4	Chi2 & Gt W pf (h)	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅛
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi M & St P pf (h)	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
12½	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10⅝	9½	10	9½
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59¾	59¼	59¼	59¾
2¼	1½	Chi Rk & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
6¼	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¼	6	6¼	6
6¾	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
31¾	19⅜	Chi Yellow Cab	31¼	29¼	31¼	29¼
20¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	19¼	18¾	19¼	18⅞
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
36¾	25	Chile Copper (1)	35	35	35	..
127	85½	Chrysler (6¼b)	126⅞	125¾	126½	125¾
19⅞	15½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17⅝
86¾	72⅛	City Ice & F pf (6½)	82½	82	82½	82½
10⅞	4¾	City Stores	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	38	37¼	37½	38
70⅛	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	63½	62	63½	63
125	84	Coca Cola (2)	121½	121	121	121½
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¾
58⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	59⅞	56¾	59¾	56¾
28¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	28½	27¾	28½	27⅞
39⅞	28¼	Colo Fu&Ir (n)	38¼	38	38¾	38⅝
9⅜	3⅜	Colo Fu&Ir pf (h)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
49	23¼	Colo & Southern	35⅞	34¾	35½	35¼
36¼	21½	Colo & So 1pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
37⅞	19½	Colo & So 2pf	34	34	34	35
36	16	Colo & So 3pf	32½	31½	32	..
23⅜	16	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	100	100	100	101
41¾	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	41¼	40½	40½	40½
47½	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	47½	47½	47½	47½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	130¼	127½	130¼	127½
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	71¾	71¾	71⅞	71⅞
119⅛	100¼	Comm Credit pf (6x)	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
84¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (¾)	84⅞	84½	84½	84⅜
24¾	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	72	71½	71⅞	71½
12½	7	Conde nat Pub	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
44½	30¼	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34¼	33⅞	34	34¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	22	22	22	22
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	83	83	83	..
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	73	73	73	71½
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
7½	4½	Consol Film Ind	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
20½	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (1g)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
44¾	27½	Consol Ed NY (2)	43⅝	43	43⅝	42⅞
3⅜	1⅛	Consol Oil (.60¶)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
89¼	52	Deere & Co	94½	89¼	93⅜	86½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30¼	30	30¼	30
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	24⅝	24	24⅝	24⅜
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	51⅜	50	51⅜	50
23⅛	14½	Del Lack & W	22⅝	22	22⅝	22
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	149½	149	149½	149¾
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
40½	30½	Diamond Match(1¼¶)	31	30¾	31	30⅛
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	38½	38	38½	38
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23⅜	22¼	22⅜	23⅛
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	56	54¼	54¼	56
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
81	50⅜	Douglas A	82¾	79	81¾	79⅞
1¾	⅝	Duluth Sk Shore	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¼	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	165½	165	165½	164¾
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	131	130¼	130¾	130¼
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅝
9⅞

Business and Industry

Tremendous Sales of Cotton Cloth—Mills Sold Well Into 1937

Commerce and Finance

Italy Paves Way For a Commercial Treaty With U. S.

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP)—Elimination of Italian export bounties will pave the way for an Italo-American commercial treaty, informed sources have predicted today.

These sources pointed out an agreement between Italy and the United States has been under discussion for about a year, but without result because of insurmountable barriers of the Fascist Government's export-import policies.

The disappearance of the bounties also was expected to facilitate conclusion of an Anglo-Italian treaty now under negotiation.

Market Opens Tomorrow

The Italian stock market was ordered to remain closed today, but the Government granted permission to begin fresh trading tomorrow under provisions of the financial decree which devalued the lira.

Lira rates were quoted this morning at 18.97 lire to the United States dollar after the cabinet approved devaluation yesterday at the general rate of 19 to the dollar and 90 to the British pound.

The rate for tourist lire was established at $4.91 for 100 lire. Trading in dollars and pounds was resumed freely.

Tourists rushed to their banks to discuss revision of the financial unit, while business generally awaited translation of the financial decrees into detailed instructions.

Effect of Revaluation

Devaluation of the lira has repercussions which will reach thousands of Italo-Americans living in the United States.

Many of them, as depositors in the Italian Government's postal savings bank and other commercial banks, particularly in Naples, stand to lose about 40 per cent of their savings in dollars.

If they come to Italy, however, they would lose nothing, because the lira remains the same in value in Italy despite its drop of about 40 per cent against the dollar.

Four fifths of the credit of Italian emigrants in postal savings accounts —2,189,103,000 lire at the end of 1935 —belonged to depositors in the United States. Last year 200,000,000 lire arrived for deposit from the United States alone.

Many of the 22,000 Italo-American World War veterans living in Italy will benefit from the 41 per cent devaluation of the lira.

These men were awaiting United States Treasury checks granting the veterans bonuses averaging $800, which will purchase a greater number of lire because of the devaluation.

Chemical Industry Rising Rapidly From Lows of Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The chemical industry's rapid growth has not yet been completed, says Standard Statistics, pointing out that there has been continuous progress in establishing new products and improved manufacturing methods and rapid recoveries from depression lows.

Generally speaking, the report continues, volume is the most important determining factor in the profits of chemical companies, as charges for plant investment and overhead weigh heavily in total costs.

Chemical manufacturing operations are usually highly mechanized, with labor not an important expense item. Similarly, raw materials usually are readily available and inexpensive. In response to the reduction in unit costs with expansion of sales, the price trend in chemicals has been generally downward for the past decade. This same factor, and increasing competition both among companies and from substitute products, will probably continue to dominate the future trend of chemical prices. In general, however, declining prices should have no more adverse effect on company earnings than in the past decade.

In keeping with general business trends, chemical sales this summer have increased gradually, normally adverse seasonal factors to the contrary notwithstanding. Demand from virtually all major consuming lines was higher. The decline in sales to some, such as the automobile trade, was more than offset by increased demand from others, such as the textile and mining industries.

Prices for most leading items showed marked firmness, even solvents improving gradually from the orgy of price-cutting in the spring. With sales likely to remain on the upgrade this fall, and with later prospects generally favorable, moderately higher prices will probably be seen in many lines this fall.

It is estimated that profits of 13 principal chemical concerns (excluding du Pont's income from General Motors) will be slightly more than 20 per cent larger than in 1935, and only about 10 per cent less than in 1929.

Idaho Reported at Apex Of Agricultural Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—This year Idaho is at the apex of agricultural prosperity, according to F. Lee Johnson, state commissioner of agriculture. Prices of potatoes and many other farm products now are such that farmers can realize a good margin of profit, and some of them will clean up their debts in full this year.

Bumper crops of beets, wheat, alfalfa, beans, peas, seeds, potatoes and other crops in the eastern part of the State, and heavily-laden fruit trees in the southern and western counties, are reported.

Rainfall has been abundant in all parts of the State, agricultural officials said, especially in most dry-farming communities, the acreage of which is small compared with that in the reclamation projects.

Lumber Shipments Heaviest for Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported lumber shipments during the week ended Sept. 28 were the heaviest of any week of 1936 to date.

The shipments, totaling 265,871,000 feet, hit a high mark partly as a result of anticipated marine labor trouble on the Pacific coast, the association said.

Production, with 569 mills reporting, amounted to 251,939,000 feet during the week; booked orders, 252,340,000 feet.

At the close of the week the industry stood at 68 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average, and 71 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Output and Sales Of Shoes Hit New High in 8 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production and sales of shoes in the United States during the first eight months of this year are without a parallel in the annals of the shoe trade, following peaks that were established in 1935, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Production during this period in 1936 increased 8,260,000 pairs above last year and distribution since July has been estimated as in close alignment with production despite a carry-over of about 10,000,000 pairs from 1935.

While the number of shoes turned out in August was the largest monthly total on record, the report continues, factories still were behind on their deliveries.

"Should the recession during the final quarter be held to the same degree as a year ago," says the survey, "trade estimates now place total production for 1936 at 403,000,000 pairs, or an increase of 5 per cent over the 383,761,499 in 1935. The latter represented an all-time high, as it was larger by 7.5 per cent than the 1934 production of 357,119,401, and surpassed by 6.2 per cent the peak that had held since 1929 at 361,407,000 pairs. The estimate is considered conservative, in view of the gain of 3.2 per cent for the first eight months of 1936, with a total of 265,500,852 pairs.

"Unfortunately, profits of manufacturers have not been in consonance with the widening production. Due to rising material costs, it is expected that shoe prices may be advanced before the end of the year. Tanners' profits also have been small, but higher prices for their products are indicated.

"Gathering momentum uninterruptedly since the early part of June," the survey continues, "production of shoes in August reached 40,000,000 pairs for the first time in the history of the trade. With a total of 40,068,584, it surpassed by 7.6 per cent the previous monthly peak that was set down for August, 1935, at 37,243,414, and was 9.9 per cent ahead of the 36,445,000 turned out in August, 1929. This brought the production for the first eight months of 1936 to 8,260,000 pairs more than during the same period of 1935.

"Setting a new all-time high, production for the first eight months of 1936 amounted to 265,500,852 pairs, according to the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census. Exceeding the total for any comparative period on record, it was larger by 3.2 per cent than the 257,241,128 in the peak year of 1935, and by 11.0 per cent than the 239,188,000 in 1929. Over the corresponding 1932 total of 201,090,607 pairs, the gain was 32.0 per cent," the study concludes.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Heaviest In Over Decade

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 6—Touched off apparently by the devaluation of the franc, an avalanche of buying swept through primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. The entire market was involved in a scramble for goods, the like of which has not been seen since 1923.

Prices bounded upward under the pressure of insistent demand, and one advance piled on top of another. Two or three days during the week trading was heavier in total volume than had been seen in 15 years, and some of the older merchandising authorities expressed doubts that it had ever been exceeded in so short a time. Total sales for the month of September are now conservatively estimated at substantially in excess of three months' capacity production.

Most mills have sold their entire output for the balance of the calendar year, and many have taken orders covering the bulk of their production for the first quarter of 1937. Some have orders covering deliveries extending practically through the first half of 1937, and the total backlog of unfilled orders on mill books is now estimated to equal considerably more than three months' output.

Fine Goods Prices Higher

In the coarse goods division, trading continued moderately active this week, with mills willing to accept print cloth and sheeting business for January-February-March delivery at prices fractionally under the current quotations for 1936 deliveries. On the other hand, the fine goods division of the market was demanding sharply higher prices for goods deliverable after the first of the year.

Print cloth sales for the week were estimated at 160,000,000 yards, or nearly 3,000,000 pieces. Practically every standard construction in the list was affected. The 39-inch four-yard 80 squares sold for quick delivery at 8⅝ cents, though November-December yardage could be had at 8½ cents, and deliveries from January forward at 8⅝ cents. These prices compare with 8 to 8⅛ cents a week or 10 days ago.

On 39-inch 4.75-yard, 68x72s the trading levels for spots and nearby deliveries were around 7⅝ cents and sizeable sales were put through on that level, but November-December goods could be had at 7½ cents and January forward at 7¼ to 7⅝ cents. The 8.20-yard 44x40s were sold for various deliveries this year at 4⅜ cents, while next year's deliveries were priced at 4¼ cents. Narrow print cloths and sheetings sold in large quantities and at prices well in step with the advancing market.

Broadcloth Trading Heavy

On carded broadcloth, very heavy trading was done both for quick and for distant deliveries. Prices on these moved up, too, and 100x60s were bringing 8½ cents for spots and 8⅝ cents for more distant deliveries.

There was also large trading in heavy goods, such as part waste osnaburgs, which advanced sharply, and in jeans, which sold at 11¼ cents for 2.85 yard goods.

Combed lawns were moved out in large quantities at prices which advanced to a point where they now show most well managed mills a fair profit. The 40 inch 9 yard 76x72s were moved at 7⅜ to 7½ cents, and the 40 inch 8.50 yard 88x80s at 8⅜ to 8½ cents.

Fancies have continued to be active and prices on them have tended upward, though not so rapidly as on standard and plain constructions.

The broad buying movement was reported to be led by the mail order houses and large chain store groups that bought both in the primary gray goods markets and also in the finished goods markets.

Steel Experts in Convention Are Told Of Manifold Advantages of Arc Welding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Here in the city of steel's best customer, members of the Association of Iron and Steel engineers met, discussed the highly technical improvements and methods within their industry and visited the plants and mills of their best buyers, the automobile industry.

During the sessions, O. A. Tilton, of the Industrial Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., sketched the development of arc welding as a manufacturing tool. Prior to the World War such welding was little used by big industry.

Arc Welding Develops

"During the period from 1918 to 1930, the use of arc welding gradually extended into the manufacturing field, for new structures as well as for repair uses," he said. "The major factors that limited its use were low ductility of weld metal, low tensile strength and low resistance to corrosive action. However, it was entirely suitable for many structures subjected to static loading, such as generator frames and the structural steel framing for industrial buildings. Many castings were replaced even then by fabricated rolled steel assemblies.

"The success attained in weight and material savings and satisfactory performance of these fabricated structures was due largely to good mechanical design and a full appreciation of the limitations of the welds that could then be made. The improvement in weld quality has removed a most important hindrance to the designer's confidence in welding with the result that there is practically no steel structure today that cannot be fabricated by welding.

"The domestic oil burner, air conditioning equipment, electric refrigerator, dish washer and kitchen waste disposal unit are some of the smaller products that depend on welding construction. Some of the other uses of greater magnitude include turbine casings, machine bases and railway locomotive frames."

Gas Distribution

Following a discussion of a paper on "Gas Distribution at the Ford Plant," by F. J. Harlow, of the Philgas department of Phillips Petroleum Company, the delegates went to the Ford plant to view a gas storage and distribution system which, when it is completed shortly, could serve a city of 4,794,000 people.

Harlow pointed out that the system is a modern engineering marvel. Its capacity alone, he said, is sufficiently remarkable to merit the attention of combustion engineers. But, he added, this factor is dwarfed in importance when engineers study the complexity of functions involved. Pointing out that supplying gas to a community of almost 5,000,000 inhabitants is relatively simple because it involves the production of but one type of gas, Mr. Harlow called attention to the diversity of fuel requirements at the Ford plant.

"The problem of fuel supply is of far greater importance there than in most plants because of the great deal of raw material such as steel, glass and other basic products required," he said.

In addition to visiting the Ford plant the engineers also inspected the sprawling and growing plant of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation in Ecorse, for which the first excavation was made on May 25, 1929, and which now occupies 225 acres.

Many of the discussions which united 6000 engineers here centered around automobile steel. To the ordinary person auto steel is just steel but to the men who manufacture it, auto body steel is referred to as plain, low carbon steel made in basic open hearth furnaces at low cost. The steel is cast in ingots weighing 15 tons or more and in such condition that "rimming" or gas evolution takes place during freezing, giving rise to a flat-topped ingot, 80 to 90 per cent of which is usable for auto body stock.

Indo-European Co-operation Fostered by New Indian Bank

LNA

Speakers and Officials at Opening of Central Exchange Bank of India, Ltd.

Left to Right—Sir Atul C. Chatterji, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Sir Firozkhan Noon, High Commissioner for India; Mr. Carl A. Bendex, a Director of the Bank and Deputy Chairman of the Bengal Iron Co., Who Proposed a Vote of Thanks to Sir Firozkhan Noon, and Sir Padamji P. Ginwala

Indian Interests Open Exchange Bank in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A sign of growing Indo-European co-operation resultant from the constitutional autonomy about to be conferred on India is seen in a new development in Indian banking.

This development consists in the setting up for the first time in the United Kingdom of an exchange bank under Indian direction.

The bank concerned is the Central Exchange Bank of India Limited which has now opened a branch in Palmerston House, Bishopgate, London. The inauguration of this branch took place on September 9, Sir Firozkhan Noon, the High Commissioner for India, presiding on the invitation of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, veteran founder of the Central Bank.

Speaking at the ceremony, Sir Firozkhan said if there was any Indian Bank justified in putting its foot into London it was the Central Bank. For the healthy growth of their trade, he added, it was essential that the British and the Indians should work together. If it were in the interests of India that British capitalists should have a stake in that country, he also said, it was equally in the interests of Britain that Indians should occupy a corresponding position in London, the center of United Kingdom finance.

Sir Sarabji Pochkhanawala, said the bank had grown from a paid-up capital of £75,000 in 1911 to £2,500,000 of which half had been paid up today.

As showing the relative dimensions of Indian banking, he added that the average deposit per head in India was about 15s. compared with £73 in the United States and £57 in Britain.

Chicago Inaugurates Soy Bean Trading

CHICAGO (AP)—Contracts involving more than 300,000 bushels of soy beans changed hands yesterday when the board of trade inaugurated the world's first futures market in the commodity.

The most expensive article on the exchange's blackboards, the beans fluctuated over a 3-cent range. Initial trading in December and May delivery contracts were made at $1.20 a bushel, a price equivalent to the quotation on No. 2 yellow beans in the "cash" or immediate delivery market. Corresponding deliveries of wheat and corn were quoted at 5 and 15 less respectively.

Later, May beans went to a premium, gaining 2 cents and closing at the day's high of $1.22. December lost 1 cent but recovered from the low to close at $1.19¾.

Brokers estimated the day's trade in round lots at 300,000 bushels, with an additional volume in odd lots.

Stanlaws Warns Against New Speculative Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Present low money rates, coupled with the increasingly attractive yields on common stocks likely throughout the remainder of the year as a result of abnormally liberal dividend payments to be made to avoid the penalties of the Revenue Act of 1935, may well provide the elements for a speculative boom with serious consequences, in the opinion of Robert E. Stanlaws, president of Wyckoff Associates, Inc.

"Investors should not be carried away by such a liberalization of returns as 1936 seems likely to provide and consider them of a permanent character," Mr. Stanlaws said, "but should bear closely in mind the counter effects of an early modification of the terms of the Revenue Act of 1936, which is indicated regardless of the outcome of the election in November."

SEC Continues Hearing On Investment Trusts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced its public examination of investment trusts would be resumed next Wednesday at 10 a. m.

Corporation officials to be heard will include those of Shawmut Associates and Shawmut Bank and Investment Trust and General Capital Corporation, both of Boston, and Vic Financial Corporation of Jersey City.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The excitement of franc devaluation wore off here last week, and then the stock market turned again to the good domestic business news and ran up to new high levels for the year and for the 1935-36 bull market, with the rails, canniest of all groups, in the lead. The only mildly unfavorable business news item, the apparent halt in the uptrend of steel scrap prices, was ignored. Impending elections continue to have little apparent influence on either stock prices or business.

Financial opinion was naturally busy all week threshing the grain from the straw in the foreign exchange prospects. First of the straw to come through was, of course, the Treasury's fantasy about a Soviet effort to break the price of sterling. Nobody could see why Russia should want to drive sterling down or why it should be foolish enough to try. Nor could anyone apparently see why $4.91 the price at which Mr. Morgenthau seems to have rushed to the rescue of the pound, was a bargain; $4.867 was its traditional price and some say the British would like to see it lower.

The recent level of over $5 is generally considered to have resulted from the pre-devaluation flight of French capital. At the end of the week sterling had eased off to about $4.93½. So the Street generally accepted the Russian state bank's explanation and smiled at Mr. Morgenthau's self-importance.

Early Revaluation Unlikely

An early revaluation on the franc in gold is not expected. It was almost two years from Poincare's dramatic halt to the fall of the franc in 1926 to his revalorization in 1928. The British have not yet revalorized, and apparently do not intend to.

Nor is any important outflow of gold expected in the near future. For one thing, present Treasury regulations do not permit it except to countries where the central bank buys and sells gold freely at a fixed price, and of such there is only one left, Belgium. French capitalists are not expected to draw their balances home from here, or London either, in a hurry, partly because they have not done so in the past and partly because to do so would be to risk punishment by the present radical French Government. Moreover it is felt that the bulk of European investments made here in recent years will stay because this is still a good market even by comparison with the favorable prospects in France.

It is even thought possible that the gold flow to here may continue, or recur in future months. The American dollar is still undervalued, in the sense that the United States Treasury is still by and large paying more for gold than anybody else and for political, if for no other reasons, will probably continue to do so.

Dehoarding May Come

It is possible that dehoarding of the estimated $2,000,000,000 of gold privately held in London, which was suspected about a year ago, may start in earnest this or next year, since there are no more overvalued currencies like the franc to flee from. If so, there is only one more snug harbor for this gold, the hills of Kentucky. Such dehoarding would drive the London price down from its present 140s. shelf and open a profit in shipment here, which would pull up sterling in its trans-Atlantic movement. Such a movement, in miniature, actually took place the first of last week ,$21,000,000 of gold being engaged in London for shipment here on Monday and Tuesday. It is thought possible that a general tendency of the price of gold to decline in Europe, ony offset by efforts of the Banks of England and France to replenish their stores for military purposes, may develop in the next year or two, resulting in the dumping of gold here.

On the other hand, Wall Street, like the City of London, expects very favorable consequencies to international trade through the French action of the sort indicated by the French tariff and quota relaxations. Such anticipated revival of international trade, as well as release from the pressure of depression in free countries, is expected to permit the latter, for the first time in several years, to take the economic play away from the dictators, as indicated by Mussolini's following the French this week in devaluation without defending the lira to the last drop of Italian blood, as he threatened several years ago to do.

French Fund Likely

It is expected that the French will ultimately set up something in the nature of a stabilization fund similar to the British fund, which has plenty to do; to the American fund, which so far has had practically nothing to do, or to the operations of the Bank of France between 1926 and 1931 in pegging the franc at 3.92 cents before official revalorization in 1928. But the Street's opinion of the power of these funds is considerably smaller than the popular opinion. It is felt that they can iron out the minor fluctuations, but they cannot control the mass movements, except at the risk of heavy losses such as finally overwhelmed the free gold standard everywhere.

In the last analysis, the value of the currencies involved in any tripartite or other multiple stabilization agreement depends on two factors over which governments have only the frailest influence—commercial purchasing power, and capital movements. An agreement to hold the pound at $5 and the franc at 5 cents, and the sterling-franc cross-rate at 100 francs to the pound, would be a heavy gamble against the possibility that the purchasing power of these three currencies might diverge substantially from this parity and cost one or two of the three funds a heavy loss to the benefit of the third.

Stabilization a Mirage

A pronounced movement of capital funds, such as just undid the 1928-1936 parity of the franc, would have the same disturbing effect. A premonition of these risks is felt to be the reason why stabilization is, like the weather, something that governments merely talk about. There is always some uncertainty in sight which makes the moment inopportune. In recent years it has been the fate of the franc. Now it is the gold hoards of London.

On the other hand it is felt that the very abandonment by democratic governments of such long-term gambles as maintenance of a fixed price for gold may bring surcease for a while from hasty and overwhelming flights of gold. These losing and ill-fated efforts, by the Bank of England between 1928 and 1931, the Federal Reserve System in 1933, and the Bank of France since that time, have made such flights a highly profitable form of big business. Now that central banks no longer provide such comparatively easy picking, abrupt and disconcerting gold flights may go out of fashion and international trade may benefit in consequence.

The investment trust inquiry continues to air the facts about mark-ups and rake-offs made in the heyday of the trading pool in 1929, which have been known to investment analysts for some years. The history of Petroleum Corporation of America offered another opportunity to argue the desirability of segregating trading pools from their sponsors.

Treasury statement for September 30 showed a deficit for the first three months of the current fiscal year of only $525,000,000 against $832,000,000 in the same period of last year. Of the apparent $300,000,000 improvement, about $140,000,000 was due to higher revenues and $160,000,000 to lower expenses. The latter improvement, however, is deceptive. It includes net receipts of about $233,000,000 from recoverable outlays against advances for the same items last year of $173,000,000, or a rose-tinting of the "recovery and relief" expenditures by a shade over $400,000,000. Purely non-recoverable relief, of which the much-argued Works Progress Administration is the largest item, increased from $667,000,000 to $812,000,000. And "general expenditures" or the ordinary budget outlays, increased about $110,000,000.

Over Half Million Tons On Sugar Quotas Unfilled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that $527,999 tons of sugar remained after 1936 quotas of 4,524,911 tons had been charged against off-share quota areas.

Cuba had supplied 1,907,015 tons of its quota for this year of 2,085,022. The amounts charged against off-share quota areas and 1936 quotas for other areas were:

Philippines, 902,542 of 1,000,829; Puerto Rico, 849,935 of 901,839; Hawaii, 364,077 of 1,059,294; and Virgin Islands, 2342 of 5926.

The report said quotas and entries against them were in short tons, raw sugar value.

A report on balances of quota remaining for full-duty sugars, showed Argentina had 14,483 pounds unfilled; Haiti, 1414; Mexico, 5,746,046; Nicaragua, 7,519,254;; Honduras, 3,432,568; Salvador, 8,208,542; Venezuela, 290,002; and an unallotted reserve 133,331.

Gold Value of World Trade Up For First Time in Six Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In the latest publication of the League of Nations, last year's world trade is compared with that of previous years, by continental groups and countries. The competent services have drawn up an interesting summary of the conclusions to be drawn from the figures. They are as follows:

"(a) The gold value of world trade improved slightly for the first time since 1929; average gold prices were slightly lower, though with a certain tendency to rise during the year; the quantum of trade seems to have been about 4.5 per cent higher than in 1934, though it remained 18 per cent below the 1929 level.

"(b) There was a slight fall in gold prices between 1934 and 1935. This was specially noteworthy in the manufactured goods' group; prices of foodstuffs varied slightly and those of raw materials remained on the whole unchanged. There was a further mprovement in commercial exchanges in agricultural or mineral producing countries during the year.

Europe's Gain Only 2 P.C.

"(c) The quantum o trade was greater in all the three chief groups of commodities (foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles). In the first mentioned the increase was smallest. That in manufactured articles seems to have been due mainly to capital goods for industrial use.

"(d) The trade of Europe decreased by 2 per cent in gold value in 1935, while that of all other continents combined rose by over 6 per cent. The quantum of European trade was barely above the level of 1932, while the aggregate trade of the other continents was some 20 per cent higher in quantum, the increase being largely due to an expansion of trade between or within these continents.

"(e) The United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan were among the principal countries which increased their share in world exports in 1935. French exports fell off heavily.

"(f) nternational trade benefited from a relatively high degree of currency stability. But exchange restrictions—in Europe in particular—continued to obstruct the exchange of goods, and the recent tendencies of commercial policy based on 'bilateralism' affected the direction of trade. As a result, there was a further decline in the share of 'triangular' transactions in total world trade."

Commodity Stocks Decrease

As for the monthly returns, the bulletin of statistics, it shows that the general index of world stocks of primary commodities, which, since the middle of 1934, has shown a persistent decrease, continued its downward movement during the first half of 1936. A comparison of stocks at the end of June, 1936, with the same month of the receding year, shows that the decrease was greatest for the following commodities: Wheat, 29 per cent; coal, 24 per cent; rubber, 23 per cent; zinc, 21 per cent; sugar and raw silk, 16 per cent; tea, 12 per cent.

The second quarter of 1936 shows a notable advance in world trade expressed in terms of gold. It was 8 per cent higher than in 1935. Now gold prices are estimated as 6 per cent higher. Therefore the quantum increase is 2 per cent.

There is likewise a tendency to a rise in wholesale prices this year. In France they have gone up (in round figures) by over 24 per cent, in China 18 per cent, in Chile 10 per cent, Japan 9, United Kingdom 6, Mexico 5 per cent. Nevertheless there were decreases in the United States and India (about 1 per cent) and in Egypt by as much as 11 per cent.

Morgenthau Advises Red Cross to Invest In U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said he had advised the American Red Cross to invest its endowment funds in government securities.

The advice was given, the Treasury head told press conference questioners, in his capacity as chairman of the board of trustees for the organization's endowment fund. He said he had not meant "to draw any comparison between the value of United States obligations and other securities."

"I would consider it improper for me, as Secretary of the Treasury, to recommend any other investment," he said, adding that "every dollar they have put into government securities has shown them a profit."

The recommendation was made in a letter dated May 29, 1936, Mr. Morgenthau explained, in response to a request by Red Cross officials. He said that the organization's investment in federal obligations had risen from nothing to 38 per cent of its $12,000,000 endowment fund since 1934.

His letter said, in part:

"I feel I cannot indicate my approval for the purchase of any security other than direct obligations of the United States Government or obligations of governmental organizations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest."

Tax Law Boosts Advertising Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The new tax law placing a penalty on undistributed profits of corporations is playing a small but increasingly important part in recent and prospective gains in advertising expenditures, according to Standard Statistics.

It is still too early to measure the ultimate effect of the law on advertising expenditures, but it is known that certain large concerns have increased advertising budgets in order to retain, in the form of goodwill, that money which they would normally turn into surplus. If the new tax is not altered, this practice may be much more widely adopted.

Sharply increased expenditures by national and local retail advertisers during recent months have accompanied the continued upward trend of general business activity. Such gains have been sufficient to raise total advertising expenditures for the first eight months of the year to a level approximately 15 per cent above that of 1935. In fact, the record for the early months of 1931 has been approximated.

August Retail Auto Sales Decline; 15 P.C. Above '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The value of retail sales of new passenger automobiles shows a decline from July to August, according to the preliminary adjusted index prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce.

This index, which makes allowance for the number of days as well as for seasonal movements was 91.5 in August, on the basis of the 1929-1931 average as 100, compared with 104.5 in July and 109.5 in June.

Sales in August according to these preliminary figures, were 15 per cent higher than in August, 1935, and 46 per cent greater than in August, 1934. Daily average sales, without seasonal adjustment, decreased about 22 per cent from July to August. The aggregate value for the first eight months of this year was about 24 per cent above tha for the first eight months of this year was about 24 per cent above that for the corresponding period of last year and 69 per cent higher than the first eight months of 1934.

New Deal Reversal Would Hit Business, Says SEC Chairman

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, Boston financier and first chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, believes "it should be fairly clear to any business man willing to face reality that any substantial reversal at this time of the New Deal economic policy would be calculated to produce uncertainties which would retard rather than advance recovery."

In a nationwide radio address last night, under the auspices of the Good Neighbor League, a pro-Roosevelt organization, Mr. Kennedy declared:

"In 1933 by mandate of the people, Mr. Roosevelt assumed leadership of a country in economic and moral despair. With the approval of Congress, he adopted a bold and courageous policy of rehabilitation and reform. That policy involved large but necessary expenditures; it involved extensive but necessary reforms.

"In 1934, before the effects of that policy were fully felt, the American people overwhelmingly approved of the course that Mr. Roosevelt had charted.

"In 1936, this wise and foresighted policy is beginning to bear fruit. I cannot believe that the American people, after having suffered as they did prior to 1933 from a comatose and inadequate leadership, will choose to cast aside the effective and intelligent leadership of Mr. Roosevelt and entrust their destiny to unknown hands."

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.162 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering dated Oct. 7, 1936, and maturing July 7, 1937, which were offered on Oct. 2 averaged 0.162 per cent. Tenders of $175,240,000 were made and $50,045,000 accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.886, equivalent to a rate of about 0.150 per cent to 99.873, equivalent to a rate of about 0.167 per cent.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2

The Home Forum

To Live In

JIM KIBBEE said: "Now *my* idea of a kitchen—," and dug vigorously at the window sill with his putty knife. Jen Kibbee sniffed, wagged her frizzled gray head commiseratingly at me and pared another apple with deft and wrinkled fingers. And I watched and listened and remembered the last time that Jim had painted this kitchen.

That was years ago. Jen was away, that summer, visiting her sister's kin down in Maine, and old Jim was "baching" it. He had shingled and painted Sam Marshall's barn earlier in the year; there was half a gallon or so of red paint left over, and with true New England thrift Jim disliked wasting it. And because he was kitchen-conscious, at that time, and to surprise Jen pleasantly on her return, he painted the room. It had been a warm drab. Jim changed that. He painted the door and window frames and the broad pine boards below the windows that bright and cheerful red; the panels between the windows, and the shelf and the cupboard doors above the bricked-up fireplace he picked out in yellow—a particularly vivid yellow, somewhere between primrose and daffodil. He liked it and, as he scratched his nose with the handle of his paint brush and beamed on his work, he rather thought that Jen would be surprised when she came back. I thought so, too.

She was.

BUT, WHEN ONE is past seventy, one acquires a certain diplomacy. Jim told me: "She just stared, and groped for the rocker, and said: 'My, what a change!' " And in time the blatant cheerfulness of the room became dimmed. For some reason—doubtless a matter of drafts—the kitchen stove smoked badly that fall; and soon the red toned down to a maroon bordering on sepia, while the yellow paint dulled to a neutral saffron. It was that winter that Jen developed an eye for art and a taste for grocers' calendars. At one time there were no less than five hung against the red and yellow walls; and, to joking comments on keeping up-to-date, she muttered vaguely regarding the disadvantages of living in a small town. Now at the Junction there were ten grocers, beside the fruit stand and the two banks, and they all gave you calendars. Still she endured it, perhaps because Jim had done it with the best of intentions, perhaps because Jen, too, was of New England. Whether you liked a thing or not, you got the wear out of it.

A PLEASANT PLACE, this kitchen in the ell of the low brown house under the elms, a low-ceiled and pine-paneled room with small-paned windows that look out over the orchard and the mowing to the shallow valley of Jaalam Town. You come in directly from the yard; there is a low porch, with a Concord grape drooping fat bunches of purple to tantalize your nose. Under foot the field-stone flagging is worn in hollows; two fat yellow cats drowse there in a pattern of ripening tomatoes; past the green door with the two small panes in the upper panels, you catch from within the scent of apples simmering over a slow fire, and a queer rhythmic sound of scraping. You go in. Jim scrapes at a window sill; Jen, in a Boston rocker, pares apples and brushes the curled parings from her apron to a wooden bucket. She says: "We're going to do it over. About time." She rocks complacently. Jim points the putty knife at you, demands: "What's your idea of a kitchen, now?"

YOU SUSPECT A difference of opinion, and tread cautiously. Jen says: "Reach me that magazine." She ruffles the pages, points proudly. "Now there's what I'd like. This one." Jim says: "Ho!" derisively, and scrapes.

"'Ho!' nothing! Isn't that good, now? Don't you like it?"

It was one of these modern kitchens. It gleamed with stainless metal, it glittered with enamel, it glistened with tiles and the floor shimmered in slick and slippery splendor. On the walls were batteries of cupboards, and the windows had Venetian blinds. There was a split-second clock, a card index of formulae for the concoction of edibles, and a set of apothecary's scales. It—but you know the sort. They impress you as having been outlined by Mr. H. G. Wells in one of his major moments of prophecy, enlarged upon by the anonymous genius who designs dairy lunches, and censored and added to by Hollywood. You read the pleasantly burbling text. You curl a lip. You murmur: "Pooey!" and thumb the pages rapidly in search of more sustaining stuff regarding wheelbarrows and garden houses.

BUT JEN LIKED IT.

"I think it's gorgeous. I like it. And Jim could do it. Easy. He's dreadful handy." She was complacent, drawling. She flicked a glance toward Jim, fluttered an eyelid at me. "Jim can do anything."

Jim grunted: "You take a kitchen like that, and where you going to put down a dish for the cats? In the corner? There ain't any! Nor under the stove, either, unless you get a cat shaped like a flounder. And that rocker of yours," he added shrewdly, "would look mighty queer—unless you get it chromium plated. Now *my* idea of a kitchen—"

HE SCRAPED SLOWLY, building up his picture. A kitchen should be a big room, a big room with a low ceiling and a fireplace.

"You hear him? A fireplace!" she demanded. "What's wrong with a stove?"

"It smokes, dirties up your walls, smudges your ceiling."

Jen said dreamily: "I don't know what got into that stove, a few years back. But an electric stove, like it showed in the picture—"

Jim said: "Hahhn!" derisively, and wanted to know about burning applewood chunks, and drying your socks when you came in on a snowy day. All right, then; all right. A stove, if she liked, but a coal burner.

"And a sink, of course, with the spout stuck out through the wall and a bucket to lug in the water." Jen stared, a long apple peel dangling, and he bellowed: "From the well, of course! My grandfather, down Maine, used to say a well ought to be off from the house a piece. Gives the womenfolks exercise, takes 'em out in the open air once in a while. Good idea, too."

"You and your grandfather!" Jen sniffed. "I want a pump in my kitchen."

"HAVE IT YOUR own way, then," Jim grumbled. "A pump it is. And shelves against the wall, and wood pegs to hang your hat and co't on."

"A pantry," Jen said firmly, "and a closet to hang your duds in. You just let me catch anyone driving pegs in my kitchen walls!"

Jim shot me a swift half-grin, rumbled: "Seems to me you like your old kitchen pretty well the way she is, after all. You folks want to see something? Look here."

THIS SUNNY WINDOW sill was a page from history. Under Jim's thick red paint was drab, and below that was a light green. Jen remembered that, before the war. And below that was a coat of slate color; they'd put that on when they came here, in the late 90's. Before that the room had been yellow; "A dreadful homely color," she recalled. Jim chuckled, and pointed. It had been better, at any rate, than the dark olive green that it had covered. Below that, almost unbelievably, was a coat of chocolate brown; further back still the room had been white; once—and this must have been a full century ago—it had been orange-red. Then there was a light blue, a sage green, a clear, light gray, and bare wood.

"That last one," said Jim, "probably goes back before the Revolution. I bet the old-timer who slapped that on wore knee breeches, and hung his cocked hat on a peg behind the door."

JEN SAID: "MAYBE," and cocked her head over the dappled window sill. "I wonder if his wife liked it? The paint, I mean." With the paring knife she pointed to the original color, the cool, smooth gray. "I like that, Jim. You figure you could match it?"

Jim grumbled: "Sort of a quiet color, seems to me. Now I like something bright."

"Like in that picture," Jen agreed. "Where's it gone to?"

And Jim said hastily: "All right; all right! Gray it is, then. Anything to keep peace. But *my* idea of a kitchen—"

He winked at me, scraped vigorously. And Jen, behind his back, tucked up the corners of her wrinkled mouth in a quiet gesture of victory.

"After all," she said comfortably, "a kitchen's a place to live in, I suppose."

DANIEL CHASE

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THE PET DEER: *Rajput-Kangra School: Indian, Eighteenth Century*

IT HAS been said that "the painting of the West is an art of 'mass,' that of the East is an art of 'line.'" Hence an Oriental painting appears unfamiliar to Western eyes, and it is only after looking for some time that we begin to feel the exquisite flow of the line, to perceive its wonderful precision and delicacy, and to find stirring in us a response to its half-understood rhythm. Looking long enough, we find ourselves discovering the mood, the emotion of the artist; and, suddenly, what was unfamiliar becomes intimate. Though the artist may have lived remote in time and place, we share his feeling.

Looking into this little Indian painting, there steals upon one the sense of a captured moment of daily life. The sunshine is brilliant, but the lady and the deer do not seek the shade; one feels that the air must be still and cool with the freshness of morning, that the perfume of some blossoming Indian tree fills the wide empty courtyard, made somehow even quieter by the tv gossiping figures in the distance.

The Rajput painters often conceived their pictures in this lyric mood of charm and sweetness; always they painted with loving, faithful detail. See the little collar of bells around the pet deer's neck and the delicate bracelets of the lady. The lady, though stylized, is not wooden; she lives, she moves. Glance at the feet, tripping in their pointed slippers, and at the swing of the skirts; then, almost, you can see her go lightly forward.

We do not know the painter's name, for all the Rajput painters are anonymous. They belonged to a guild of village craftsmen who decorated the houses of the rich merchants and the palaces of the princes; and this explains why even these small paintings are conceived in the broad style of mural art. All surviving examples of their painting date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. They lived in the high country of northern India, in Rajputana and the Punjab, under the shadow of the Himalayas; and, though their subjects were often drawn from Indian epic poetry, they always painted with simplicity and vivid detail the life about them. The home, the village, the cowsheds, the festivals, the journeys, the carpet-weaver, the cotton-printer, the embroiderer, the goldsmith,—these may all be seen in their work and they give us a valuable glimpse into another life and time.

Quiet Waters

THERE are the lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland, surrounded by their mountains and sung by the poets: the Lake Country *par excellence* which even those who know the vast inland waters of the western world are fain to visit. And, amid so different a scene, in a country of level pasture and cornland, there are the Broads of Norfolk, rush-fringed haunts of the wild-fowl, of heron and bittern and many a rare shy bird. Apart from these lovely and famous groups, it is only here and there, and modestly, that the blue eye of a lake looks out from the map of England.

But some there are and, wherever found, in spite of the holiday-makers to whom they are so sure a magnet, they speak of that peace which the poet longed to realize at Innisfree. For in them, however small, however close to the towns, there is something at once serene and untamable. They may be invaded by man, but they cannot be conquered: as the birds know, who recognize even in the artificial waters of city parks a sanctuary.

THESE REFLECTIONS HAVE been prompted by a visit, on a fine September day, to Frensham Great Pond, which lies where Surrey marches with Hampshire, midway between Farnham and Hindhead. It is within an easy motor run from London; as, if you go there on a day of holiday, you will be well aware. But, in spite of this, in spite of the car-park and the hotel and the "desirable residences" which rich men have built to look down upon it, the Pond remains in essence inviolable.

Its surroundings are beautiful, being broad undulant sand dunes covered with fine turf and brilliant with heather in the proper season; and beyond them everywhere a woodland distance. But this beauty of earth and its vegetation, although intrinsic, is enhanced by that wide sheet of water placid and shining in its midst.

You may bathe in Frensham Great Pond, or picnic on its beaches. But even, did you inhabit one of those desirable residences, you would only, so to speak, be a casual there. The owners of the Pond, with the winds that ruffle and the light that makes a mirror of its surface, are the birds which are part and parcel of its charm—the swans, the ducks, the coots and particularly the great crested grebes.

OF THESE LAST the Pond is a noted home, and delightful they are to watch there; although, being divers, they have a way of vanishing as you watch them, to reappear where you never can predict. With their slender snow-white necks, their dusky crests and their ruffles of chestnut, they are birds not to be mistaken for any other; while their idiosyncracies have a special fascination for the field-glasses and the pens of naturalists.

When I was at Frensham that day, I saw some birds which, though they do not belong to the Pond, it was a keen pleasure to see in that place. For not only were they old friends of the eastern coast; but, since they were little terns, one would be inclined to describe them as the most graceful and the daintiest birds of all—were it not for the memory of half-a-dozen others which might dispute that distinction. The terns seem so essentially of the sea—in their livery of white and silver-gray, in their lightness and swiftness so akin to the foam over which they curve and hover—that it is always with some surprise that one meets them inland, as I have met them by the broad reaches of the Loire, right in the heart of France. But on the great continental rivers they spend their nesting-time: here they were only pausing a moment in their migratory flight. They could not have chosen a happier resting-place.

FRANCIS BICKLEY

Self-abnegation and Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 242 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states, "Self-love is more opaque than a solid body." Now "opaque" is defined, in part, as "obscure, unintelligible." So, as Christian Science shows, self-love hides the spiritual reality of being, and accepts a false sense of existence which is material and cheerless. Furthermore, Christian Science maintains that self-abnegation is the only method by which the false may be dispelled and the true discerned. Everything real is now and always as good and perfect as God made it, for immortality and perfection are unquestionably immutable; but a false sense of self renders obscure the perfection of creation. The right, spiritual understanding of God, man, and the universe dissipates the belief that life is material and mortal, and brings to light the unchanging and ever-present harmony of reality.

Our Master emphasized the necessity of self-abnegation when he said (Matthew 16:24), "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Thus our first step toward the discernment of reality is to deny our false sense of self, deny the claims that are essentially untrue, deny that man is material, mortal, sinful, and affirm that man is as God made him—spiritual and perfect. This will begin to dissolve the opacity of material supposition, and make way for the illumination of spiritual understanding. As long as we believe ourselves to be mortal, made of dust, just so long we shall remain in ignorance of our true selfhood, with its infinite possibilities and unlimited joys.

Jesus effectually withstood the temptation to accept material personality, with its so-called allurements and possessions, for he knew the arguments of mortal mind, or Satan, to be false and misleading, no matter how attractive they professed to be.

We find Abraham willing to sacrifice his son—the dearest object of his human affection—that he might retain or increase his spirituality. However, his willingness to do this was all that was needed, for wisdom and inspiration withheld him from slaying his son. So, too, with us it is essential that we allow nothing human or material to be so valued that it obscures our perception of the divine facts of being. Since the immortal and spiritual are real and intelligent, the mortal and material must be unreal and nonintelligent. As Paul says, "They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts." So we must destroy in our human consciousness the erroneous beliefs which make up the sum total of material existence.

We gain some degree of self-immolation, and put off the false material sense of self, proportionately as we apprehend spiritual reality. Hereby we discover man's likeness to Deity, and find that divine Mind is supreme and all-knowing. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." Self-immolation enables us to reject lust, hate, wrath, envy—all evil—because they are unreal. The illuminations of Christian Science enable us to substantiate this view by conclusive proof that evil and error are falsities and not facts. Thus we see that we may reckon "God as the divine Principle of all that really is," for "all that really is," is good, indestructible, and perfect. It is not enough merely to say that error is unreal; it is necessary uncompromisingly to know and prove that it is unreal, and self-abnegation enables us to attain this conviction and express our real individuality.

Reality includes perfect Principle, God, immortal man, and the indestructible, faultless, spiritual universe. The individuality of man is Godlike, and this fact is demonstrable, for its apprehension removes the ills of sense and improves the human concept of being. The real man has no consciousness of disease, sin, or limitation, because he is an individual expression of infinite Mind which is aware only of spiritual harmony, unity, and perfection. In the divine universe, wherein man abides, there is frictionless activity, undisturbed order, spontaneous attainment. Since Spirit is everywhere, matter, scientifically speaking, is nowhere. Since good is omnipotent, evil is impotent. Since Truth is eternal, error is ephemeral.

Only that is real which is good, spiritual, immortal, and immutable. As this fact is grasped it confers on the enlightened individual an authority over human affairs, which, counteracting erroneous beliefs and their seeming effects, promotes harmony and goodness. All reality is evolved by eternal Soul and is always under the wise direction of divine Mind's unerring intelligence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Ballad of Bath

LIKE a queen enchanted who may not laugh or weep,
Glad at heart and guarded from change and care like ours,
Girt about with beauty by days and nights that creep
Soft as breathless ripples that softly shoreward sweep,
Lies the lovely city whose grace no grief deflowers.
Age and grey forgetfulness, time that shifts and veers,
Touch not thee, our fairest, whose charm no rival nears,
Hailed as England's Florence of one whose praise gives grace.
Landor, once thy lover, a name that love reveres;
Dawn and noon and sunset are one before thy face. . . .

City lulled asleep by the chime of passing years,
Sweeter smiles thy rest than the radiance round thy peers;
Only love and lovely remembrance here have place.
Time on thee lies lighter than music on men's ears;
Dawn and noon and sunset are one before thy face.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. Poems

Selbstverleugnung und Wirklichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AUF Seite 242 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mary Baker Eddy: "Eigenliebe ist undurchsichtiger als ein fester Körper". „Undurchsichtig" wird u. a. erklärt als „dunkel, unverständlich". So verbirgt, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, Eigenliebe die geistige Wirklichkeit des Seins und anerkennt einen falschen Sinn des Daseins, der materiell und freudlos ist. Ferner behauptet die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß Selbstverleugnung das einzige Verfahren ist, das Falsche zu verdrängen und das Wahre zu entdecken. Alles Wirkliche ist jetzt und immer so gut und so vollkommen, wie Gott es gemacht hat; denn Unsterblichkeit und Vollkommenheit sind fraglos unwandelbar. Aber ein falscher Sinn vom Selbst läßt die Vollkommenheit der Schöpfung nicht erkennen. Das rechte, geistige Verständnis von Gott, dem Menschen und dem Weltall verbannt den Glauben, daß das Leben materiell und sterblich sei, und bringt die unveränderliche und immergegenwärtige Harmonie der Wirklichkeit ans Licht.

Unser Meister hob die Notwendigkeit der Selbstverleugnung hervor, als er sagte (Matth. 16, 24): „Will mir jemand nachfolgen, der verleugne sich selbst und nehme sein Kreuz auf sich und folge mir". Demnach besteht unser erster Schritt zur Erkenntnis der Wirklichkeit darin, daß wir unsern falschen Sinn vom Selbst leugnen; die Ansprüche leugnen, die im wesentlichen unwahr sind; verneinen, daß der Mensch materiell, sterblich, sündig sei, und bejahen, daß der Mensch so ist, wie Gott ihn gemacht hat: geistig und vollkommen. Dies beseitigt nach und nach die Undurchsichtigkeit materieller Annahme und bahnt die Aufklärung geistigen Verständnisses an. Solange wir glauben, daß wir sterblich, aus Erde gemacht seien, bleiben wir in Unkenntnis über unser wahres Selbst mit seinen unendlichen Möglichkeiten und unbegrenzten Freuden.

Jesus widerstand erfolgreich der Versuchung, die materielle Persönlichkeit mit ihren sogenannten Reizen und allem, was sie in sich schließt, gelten zu lassen; denn er wußte, daß die Vorwände des sterblichen Gemüts oder des Satans falsch und irreführend sind, so anziehend sie vorgeblich auch sein mögen.

Wir finden, daß Abraham willens war, seinen Sohn—das, was seiner menschlichen Zuneigung am teuersten war—zu opfern, um sich seine Geistigkeit zu erhalten oder sie zu erhöhen. Es war jedoch nur seine Bereitwilligkeit nötig, es zu tun; denn Weisheit und Erleuchtung hielten ihn davon ab, seinen Sohn zu töten. So ist es auch für uns höchst wichtig, daß wir nichts Menschliches oder Materielles so hoch schätzen, daß es unsere Wahrnehmung der göttlichen Tatsachen des Seins trübt. Da das Unsterbliche und das Geistige wirklich und intelligent sind, müssen das Sterbliche und das Materielle unwirklich und nicht intelligent sein. Paulus sagt: „Welche aber Christo angehören, die kreuzigen ihr Fleisch samt den Lüsten und Begierden". Wir müssen also die irrigen Annahmen, aus denen das gesamte materielle Dasein besteht, in unserem menschlichen Bewußtsein vernichten.

Wir erlangen einen gewissen Grad der Selbstverleugnung und legen den falschen, materiellen Sinn vom Selbst in dem Verhältnis ab, wie wir die geistige Wirklichkeit erfassen. Hierdurch entdecken wir, daß der Mensch das Ebenbild der Gottheit ist, und finden, daß das göttliche Gemüt allerhaben und allwissend ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 275): „Um die Wirklichkeit und Ordnung des Seins in ihrer Wissenschaft zu erfassen, mußt du damit anfangen, Gott als das göttliche Prinzip alles Wirklichen anzusehen". Durch Selbstverleugnung können wir alles Böse—Wollust, Haß, Zorn, Neid—zurückweisen, weil sie unwirklich sind. Die Aufklärungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft befähigen uns, diese Ansicht durch überzeugenden Beweis, daß Böses und Irrtum nicht Tatsachen sondern Unwahrheiten sind, zu bewahrheiten. So sehen wir, daß wir „Gott als das göttliche Prinzip alles Wirklichen" betrachten können; denn „alles Wirkliche" ist gut, unzerstörbar und vollkommen. Es genügt nicht, einfach zu sagen, daß der Irrtum unwirklich ist; man muß unnachgiebig wissen und beweisen, daß er unwirklich ist, und Selbstverleugnung befähigt uns, diese Überzeugung zu erlangen und unsere wirkliche Individualität auszudrücken.

Die Wirklichkeit schließt das vollkommene Prinzip, Gott, den unsterblichen Menschen und das unzerstörbare, fehlerfreie geistige Weltall in sich. Die Individualität des Menschen ist gottähnlich, und diese Tatsache ist beweisbar; denn ihr Erfassen beseitigt die Übel des Sinnes und vervollkommnet den menschlichen Begriff des Seins. Der wirkliche Mensch weiß nichts von Krankheit, Sünde oder Begrenzung, weil er ein individueller Ausdruck des unendlichen Gemüts ist, das sich nur geistiger Harmonie, Einigkeit und Vollkommenheit bewußt ist. Im göttlichen Weltall, in dem der Mensch weilt, herrscht reibungslose Tätigkeit, ungestörte Ordnung, unwillkürliches Gelingen. Da der Geist überall ist, ist die Materie, wissenschaftlich gesprochen, nirgends. Da das Gute allmächtig ist, ist das Böse machtlos. Da die Wahrheit ewig ist, ist der Irrtum vergänglich.

Nur das ist wirklich, was gut, geistig, unsterblich und unwandelbar ist. Das Erfassen dieser Tatsache verleiht dem erleuchteten Menschen Autorität über menschliche Angelegenheiten, die allen irrigen Annahmen und deren Scheinwirkungen entgegenwirkt und so Harmonie und Güte fördert. Alle Wirklichkeit geht aus der ewigen Seele hervor und steht stets unter der weisen Leitung der unfehlbaren Intelligenz des göttlichen Gemüts.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Prophet

I SALUTE you,
Scarlet maple by the river,
Burning alone with swift, eager fire
That will set hill and field aflame.
You first caught the message
As the slow-footed frost came creeping
Under the harvest moon
Fast the golden piles of garnered pumpkins
And the strewn silver of the ravished cornfield.

Now you call the sleeping trees to waken
With slender bright fingers signalling—
Upstream and down and across the marshes—
To put on their beautiful garments.
You have no part in cold or sadness,
Rapt adventurer! You glow transfigured
With the brave prescience of the burning bush.

ALICE D. WESTON

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Police to Record Residents' Signatures; Foreign Trade Gains in Port of Boston

Boston Today

Signatures Asked For Police Poll

On Jan. 1 of each year Boston policemen face their busiest period. That's when they compile the list of Boston residents.

Names of residents must appear on the list before they may register.

Ordinarily the police call at a home, hotel or apartment house, see someone in authority and compile a list for the whole building with the one consultation. That was hard enough. This year it is going to be harder.

During last night's session of the City Council, Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., Dorchester member of the council, charged that the police lists were being padded because the officers were sometimes given false information. Mr. Wilson urged that police be asked to secure the signatures of all persons registered this year. The suggestion was approved by the council.

The policeman is to have those canvassed sign a card in his presence. This card is to be turned over to election officials for identification should the resident subsequently register.

"If the benefit of a democratic form of government," explained Mr. Wilson, "is to be preserved, one of the first things that must be done in Boston is to purge the present voting list. . . . Something must be done to preserve for the man entitled to vote the right to have his vote count as against other honest votes and not against those who vote six or seven times."

Auto Distributors On Factory Visit

One of the newest wrinkles in automobile salesmanship is to bring the dealers out to the factory to see the new lines instead of compelling them to wait at home for the new models and start, like the customer, from "scratch."

Today several hundred Buick dealers from New England gathered in convention at Noyes Buick, New England distributor, Commonwealth avenue, Boston. After the meeting, they entrained at noon from Cottage Farm station nearby into the "Noyes Buick Deluxe Special" train which will reach Flint, Mich., tomorrow morning. They will spend tomorrow making a preview of the 1937 models and making a trip through the factory. The train was in two sections and each will stop at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsburgh before proceeding direct to Flint. The party was in charge of A. B. Connelly, general sales manager of Noyes.

Cunard-Anchor Truce Forecast

Steamship competition for Scotch and Irish passenger business is attracting wide attention in international shipping circles.

A truce is forecast by shrewd observers between the Cunard White Star and the Anchor lines in the question of stepping on each other's toes at seaports in both Scotland and Ireland.

Local offices of both companies are non-committal but shipping men speak of the significance of a new steamship schedule, just published by the Cunard White Star, in which definite dates for calls at Greenock in Scotland and Belfast in Ireland, are omitted for the terse reference "announcement later."

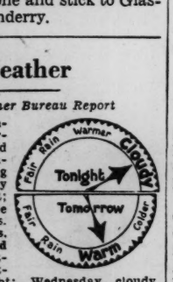
For years the Anchor Line was in the Cunard group of consolidated lines. About two years ago, the Anchor Line was reorganized, withdrew from Cunard group and set up separate machinery for handling its business in ports here and abroad.

Since that time the Cunard Line started a service to Scotland, calling at Greenock but listed in sailing schedules as "Glasgow—via Greenock." Glasgow is the home port of the Anchor Line. Cunard steamers also called at Belfast, Ireland, though down through the years the line has provided regular service between Liverpool and Boston via Cobh and Galway. Then the Anchor opened a service to Dublin, Ireland.

Seers of the waterfront figure that the Cunard may keep out of Greenock and Belfast if the Anchor will leave Dublin alone and stick to Glasgow and Londonderry.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast tonight and Wednesday, becoming threatening Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy, probably showers in the interior.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers probably tonight or Wednesday; cooler in the north portion Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly southwest; overcast tonight and Wednesday, probably showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	72	Minneapolis	50	74
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	74	76
Chicago	62	74	New York	64	68
Denver	42	68	Norfolk	64	70
Helena	38	56	Philadelphia	54	70
Jacksonville	78	78	St. Louis	66	80
Kansas City	64	84	San Francisco	54	76
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	58	72
Miami	82	78			

A—9 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 6.
B—Maximum, Oct. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:23 p. m.; [illegible] 10.5 feet
Wednesday, 4:05 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Keystone — **At Fish Pier, Boston Harbor**

Soon the Rigging Will Be Thick With Ice as New England Fishermen Ply Their Trade in Rough Seas

Fishermen Prepare For Winter Months

In every village and hamlet along the rockbound coast of New England a subdued tenseness tells the initiated that fishermen are preparing to shift gears for the turn of the season.

Vessels are being spruced up for the stormy months just ahead. Tall masts and other equipment used only in summer are being removed for storage. Accessories are appearing from the darkness of dusty lofts to "fit out" still other boats for southern operations away from the rigors of a New England winter.

Rugged men who go down to the sea in ships—the farmers of the sea—work quietly but speedily on fitting out their boats and mending nets and gear. Fishermen have their seasonal "crops" even as those who harvest agricultural products ashore.

Groundfishing

In summer, mackerel are found in great schools from off Delaware and New Jersey early in the season to the Cape Shore grounds off Nova Scotia in late fall. From June to September, swordfish—the beefsteak of the sea—appears in the area south of Block Island, up through Georges Bank to Canadian

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Would-Be 'G-Man' In Toils of Law

Vincent Bukrym of Providence may have six sets of false whiskers, a shiny badge and a handsome diploma from a correspondence school attesting his prowess as a detective, but he found out today in Federal District Court that these do not make him a G-man.

Vincent, who is 19 years old, was stopped by a state trooper some months ago for speeding.

"You can't arrest me," protested Vincent, flashing his badge. "I'm a secret Government agent."

The trooper admitted that maybe he couldn't arrest Vincent but that he was going to anyway. Later, the erstwhile G-man spent 10 days in Dedham jail on the speeding charge.

Today he was before Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court, where he pleaded guilty to impersonating a federal officer. Assistant U. S. Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier, who prosecuted the case, told the court that six sets of false whiskers, a revolver, ammunition and the diploma had been found in the young man's home in Providence. Judge Sweeney gave him a year and a day's suspended sentence and two years' probation.

High Court Upsets $75,000 Verdict

Overturning a jury award of $75,000 to Attorney David Stoneman in his suit for $250,000 against the Fox Film Corporation, the full bench of the Supreme Court said today it did not appear that the charged false representations were made by agents of the corporation.

Mr. Stoneman charged deceit and false representations, stating that he relied on them in securing leases to a number of theaters throughout New England which Fox Films failed to re-lease from him.

The Middlesex County jury awarded him $75,000. The Supreme Court's decision declared that the representations involved expenditures of such large sums of money that they outstripped the ordinary course of business of the defendant, and were not binding.

'Lost Orchid' For Boston Show

The Lost Orchid, a rare species rediscovered in eastern Asia in 1905, after many years of research, will be displayed Wednesday afternoon in Horticultural hall at the opening of a three-day orchid exhibition.

The plant was cultivated about 1860, but never became widely known and after a few years disappeared. Fascinated at first by its rarity and then by its disappearance, orchid-growers began an intensive search for the Cypripedium fairieanum, as it is technically termed. The search ended in 1905 when the rare flower was shipped to England from eastern Asia by a man who failed to recognize it.

After 30 years the Lost Orchid is still very rare; but a splendid specimen in full bloom has been promised for the exhibition.

Court Dismisses Shepard Suits

All suits brought by George Samperil charging fraud in formation of Shepherd Stores, Inc., were dismissed today by a directed verdict issued by Judge Marcus Morton of the Suffolk Superior Court.

Samperil filed suits against John Shepard Jr., John Shepard 3d, Frederick Arthur Sawyer; and Cabot, Cabot and Forbes, realty dealers, charging a conspiracy between the two Shepards and Sawyer, aided by the real estate firm.

Trial commenced yesterday. Today Judge Morton directed verdicts in favor of the defendants.

Boston Today

Port Business Shows Increase

Boston shipping circles today had figures from Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, which showed that the port is fast coming back to normal foreign-trade levels. The facts on which this assumption could be made were the following:

1. Imports for consumption, $2,331,906, last week, are well ahead of 1935 figures.

2. Duties paid the customs collector on imports were $7,773,144 (from start of Federal fiscal year, July 1, to last Saturday), or a gain of more than $1,540,000 over a similar period for 1935.

3. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses, receipts of $416,794, have depleted the reserves laid up by imports.

All these figures were achieved despite a falling off in imports of wool whose figures might have swelled the total. The fact that wool stocks were depleted in foreign ports and that shippers were forced to wait for the new clip was the reason given for the lower imports. Thus far though wool imports to the port of Boston amounted to 8,251,361 pounds as compared with 13,880,282 pounds for the same period in 1935.

Social Security Purposes Outlined

The traditional American belief that the average citizen can earn sufficient income for his current needs and that he can and will save for his later years is not founded upon fact, W. R. Williamson of Washington, D. C., actuarial consultant to the Social Security Board, told members of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts at their meeting in the Chamber of Commerce last night.

"This belief," he said, "assumes that the average working man will have steady employment, that he can resist the combined sales forces of American industry and that he knows how to invest his savings so they will be both liquid and safe.

"The record shows that of the 7,500,000 over 65 in this country, 2,000,000 have jobs, about 1,800,000 have sufficient savings to last them, and the rest—over 3,000,000—will have to be helped by friends or charity."

Turning to the Social Security Act, Mr. Williamson said that old-age benefits provided under Title 2, the contributory plan of the three major divisions of law, might ultimately lead to a more consistent use of savings banks by the general public. He said that the failure of the nation to provide earlier for millions of elderly people was the cause of the Townsend plan and similar proposals gaining headway.

The federal act will also be a great aid to business men who have made attempts to install pension systems without realizing the tremendous obligations which such plans will eventually entail, the speaker said. Staff retirement plans in large industrial corporations now serve only about 5 per cent of the workers of the country.

Mr. Williamson expressed the opinion that taxes to finance social security will not not tend to reduce the gross volume of pay to workers. He said that other benefits extended to employees have never pulled down total wages in the past.

Leaders' Classes In Recreation

Boston's Recreation Leadership Training Institute, under sponsorship of Community Service of Boston, Inc., will inaugurate its 1937 program at a meeting tomorrow at the Young Men's Christian Union.

Addresses will be given by Ernst Herman, dean of Boston College of Physical Education and superintendent of Newton playgrounds; and by Miss Dorothy Cline, national training consultant of the WPA recreation project.

Courses in the institute will offer training in such subjects as: "Principles of Leadership," "Discussion Group Leadership," "Handcrafts," "Dramatics," and "Games and Sports."

Courses will begin next week and continue through May with one meeting a week. They are open to the public without charge.

G. O. P. Cheers For 'Al' Smith Welcome Knox

Symphony Hall Rings With 'Sidewalks of New York' in Contrast to '32

Colonel Makes Plea

Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, returned to Boston, the city of his birth, last night and urged the election of Governor Landon and himself to replace the team of Roosevelt and Garner, an administration, Colonel Knox charged, "that after the most solemn promises of economy ever given to the American people, embarked on a frenzied policy of squandering in an effort to speed the recovery its succession of dumbheaded measures had set back."

He promised under Republican leadership a government "of simplicity, economy and certainty."

It was an interesting rally in Symphony Hall last night. Observers were compelled to remark that times do change. Eight years ago the name of Alfred E. Smith was anathema to stanch Yankee Republicans.

G. O. P. Cheers "Al" Now

Last night in the citadel of Back Bay culture those same Republicans sang "The Sidewalks of New York," and they sang it with agreeable spirit.

Somebody from the floor suggested the tune, the crowd cheered, the band struck it up. They sang, and then somebody yelled, "What's the matter with Al Smith?"

And the throng roared back, "He's all right!"

This preceded the appearance of Colonel Knox who after a busy day of motoring in from Manchester spoke yesterday afternoon in New Bedford and Fall River, attended a dinner at the Women's Republican Club and then went to Symphony Hall.

Colonel Knox twice mentioned the Communistic support that President Roosevelt recently repudiated.

The New Deal System

"The New Dealers," Colonel Knox said at one point, "do not like the American economic system. They rather like the Russian system. But the proof that our system can take it is in the fact that it has survived seven years of depression and 3½ years of the New Deal. Any system that can survive those two calamities needs no defense."

Later in the address, Colonel Knox in speaking of the President's Syracuse speech of last week said: "He explained at length that he did not want Communist support, without, however, explaining why the Communists want to see him re-elected. In passing, I might say that we fully agree with the President on this point. We don't want Communist support, either. What's more, we are not getting it."

Stung by Hornets

Colonel Knox also referred to his now well-known Allentown remarks anent the condition of banks and insurance companies. "Out in Pennsylvania," he said, "I made a brief reference to the awful effects of the present Administration's policies on the value of the savings of the country, with special reference to the value of savings and life insurance.

"Some misguided opposition partisans undertook to distort this reference of mine into an attack on the solvency of the banks and insurance companies. Before they were done they had brought a hornet's nest about their ears, and the attention of the whole country had been drawn to the danger of inflation, inevitable in the practices of this Administration."

Lesson Learned Early

Colonel Knox then recalled that the first official paper money ever issued by a government was issued by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in Boston just 240 years ago.

"To express it simply," Colonel Knox continued, "it busted the colony. Ever since then, the people of Massachusetts have been for sound money."

The emphasis of Colonel Knox's address was on criticism of the Roosevelt Administration. He continued the policy evidently worked out early in the campaign of letting him act as the spearhead of attack while Governor Landon develops the constructive aspects of what the Republicans will offer, if elected.

He tore into the Democratic platform with evident relish.

The New Deal Defense

"What does it say it is going to do?" he demanded. "It is a long and laborious attempt to defend its mistakes. It is not a platform at

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Knox Drives Home a Point

By a Staff Photographer — **Col. Frank Knox**
Republican Nominee for Vice-President

James Roosevelt Wins Party By Cleverness of Speeches

Up and Down Beacon Hill

James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, contrary to all expectations among Democratic state leaders, is conducting an admirable campaign in the interests of his father.

Recently sent into the State to boom the Roosevelt candidacy at a time when the President's popularity appeared ebbing, James Roosevelt is talking at political rallies, parrying the anti-New Deal questions of the Union Party forces, and, in all, dispelling the earlier feeling that he was a Democratic sore spot in this State.

Even Joseph McGrath, Democratic State Committee chairman, who seemed likely for a moment to be showed roughly into a back seat, is publicly praising the efforts of the man who apparently is stealing his show. Mr. McGrath is publicly amazed at "Jimmy's" oratorical ability and his quick answers to difficult quesstion.

Clever in Tight Spots

Chief "Joe" also bubbles over, in his usual manner, when talking of James Roosevelt's tact in getting out of tight places. As yet he has not been backed into a corner where he could not make his escape gracefully. Some political observers are keenly watching to see whether he will finally be caught.

At any rate, James Roosevelt's appearances on the platform have given him an opportunity to counteract some of the effect of the campaign being waged against the President by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union for Social Justice. Massachusetts seems to be one of the more fertile states for the development of the Union Party movement, possibly because the Union Party's Vice-Presidential candidate, Thomas C. O'Brien, is a Massachusetts politician.

By his tactful and forceful answers to Union Party questions at the rallies, James Roosevelt has to some extent mollified the Union Party adherents while at the same time defending his father's monetary policies.

Change Since 1934

This praise of the President's son is far different from the inner-circle thoughts of him in 1934. At that time he was regarded more or less as an intruder, as a person trading on his father's popularity. Today, at least publicly, Democratic politicians regard him as a help in the campaign.

* * *

The difference between the Republican and Democratic campaigns is quite noticeable this year. The Republicans, in the main, regardless of Gov. James M. Curley's statements to the contrary, are conducting a unified fight in an effort to elect the entire State ticket.

Most of the G. O. P. political banners carry the names of all the Republican candidates, or at least those of the three major candidates: Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States Senate nominee; John W. Haigis, nominee for Governor, and Leverett Saltonstall, Republican choice for Lieutenant Governor.

The Republicans are cognizant of the tremendous dropping off of the number of votes cast for offices below those of Governor and Senator, and are endeavoring to increase the number of ballots cast for the offices lower in the ticket.

Bottom of Ticket

In 1934, 1,483,265 voters actually marked their ballots for Governor, while 1,415,389 marked their ballots for an Attorney General choice, a drop-off of 67,876 votes.

The Republicans are making a determined bid to increase the vote at the bottom of the ticket, with the expectation that a majority of that vote will fall to the Republican candidate.

The Democrats, on the other hand, are conducting a rather disjointed campaign, with most candidates speaking only for themselves, rather than urging the election of the entire ticket. Governor Curley, the senatorial nominee, to some extent is looked upon as a liability to the rest of the candidates and most of them are avoiding mention of support for him.

Governor Curley appears to be the only Democrat urging the election of the entire ticket, acting on the premise that a solid Democratic vote will act to his advantage. If the party is split it is expected the Governor will feel the blow the hardest.

The Democratic posters, unlike the Republican banners, usually proclaim only one candidate, and the Charles F. Hurley forces, which seem to have the most money among the Democrats, have the billboard advantage. They have the state plastered with "Hurley for Governor" signs. The Governor himself has individual posters but their number is far less than Mr. Hurley's.

Edgar M. Mills

Landon Expected To Cancel Visit To New England

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican eastern campaign manager, said today it is not expected now that Gov. Alf M. Landon will make another visit to New England in his campaign for President. He noted that an address scheduled for Boston late this month would probably be canceled. In explanation, he remarked:

"We are inclined to think it would be better for Governor Landon to spend the rest of the campaign in other states, where the battle is a little closer."

"Then you consider Massachusetts and other New England states are in the bag?" Mr. Martin was asked.

"Well," he replied, "we wouldn't do this if we didn't think so."

Decision on whether Governor Landon will come east again will be made within the next few days, Mr. Martin said.

State Urged to End Fall River Strike

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—James T. Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries, called upon the State Board of Concoliation and Arbitration today to take steps to end a strike at a plant of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates here.

The commissioner said he was "extremely disappointed" to learn of the strike which, he asserted, resulted from the mill's refusal to pay NRA wages. Other New England mills were paying such wages, he said.

The mill employs approximately 3000 and manufactures 900,000 yards of broadcloth a week, local officials said.

The local union of the United Textile workers of America called the strike in the King Philip plant yesterday. Later the company posted a notice. It read:

"Evidently the employees in this mill do not care to work. In accordance with their wishes we are therefore shutting this mill down indefinitely and will plan to liquidate or move it."

The union called a meeting to decide whether to extend the strike to other plants of the company.

Wages at the plant ranged from $13 weekly, Mariano Bishop, president of the local U. T. W. unit, asserted. He said workers sought a return to NRA standards but would acept any decision of the conciliation board.

The Berkshire company announced a 5 per cent wage increase to its 10,000 employees last week.

Pay Rise at Warren, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 6—A 5 per cent increase in wages, effective yesterday, has been announced by the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates. The increases will be effective in nine of the firm's plants and will apply to 2000 Rhode Island employees of the company. In addition to the plant in this town, the company operates plants in Albion and Anthony, R. I.; Adams and North Adams, Mass., and at Brattleboro, Vt.

Churches Lead Gambling Drive In Rhode Island

Groups Unite in Attack on Legalized Betting at Race Track

Held Crime Breeder

Ministers, Grange Chaplain and Laymen Join Plea for Repeal Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6—The campaign against legalized race-track gambling in Rhode Island will open officially today following a meeting of the citizens' committee which opened at 11 a. m. in the parish house of the Round Top church.

The meeting, under the supervision of Dr. Edward Holyoke, represents laymen and clergymen of the Union Ministers' Association of Rhode Island, the Blackstone Valley Ministers' union, the Rhode Island Interdenominational Commission on Social Action, the Rhode Island Baptist State convention, the Rhode Island Episcopal convention, the special laymen's committee and other religious and welfare bodies of all denominations.

Grange Chaplain Joins

On the eve of the meeting, the Rev. Elden G. Bucklin, chaplain of the State Grange, joined with the crusaders against the Narragansett Racing association track and its pari-mutuel betting.

"Strong forces in the state that are seriously concerned with this matter are prepared to join together to take drastic steps towards repeal of the legislation that has put Walter O'Hara (managing director of the Pawtucket track) in a fair way towards running Rhode Island, the Rev. Mr. Bucklin said.

The announcement of the chaplain's attitude is said by many to show that the Grange, with its several thousand members in Rhode Island, will take an active part in the anti-gambling crusade.

"The moral character of our people," the Rev. Mr. Bucklin said, "has been weakened, sediously endangered and in some cases destroyed by the gambling craze encouraged by legalized pari-mutuel betting in the name of a once clean sport.

Links Crime to Tracks

"When people tell you that many nice people attend the races, don't forget that the daily press is constantly reporting crimes that have their sources directly or indirectly at the race track.

"Bank clerks, salesgirls, secretaries and stenographers have been warned by their employers to keep away from the track or be discharged because they know that betting often leads to dishonesty," the clergyman continued.

The Rev. Mr. Bucklin said that several loan companies have refused to make loans to persons for betting purposes. He gave instances of relief workers who cashed their checks to bet on horses and as a result placed their dependants in want.

It was said that an effort will be made to join the different campaign units together for a combined drive. The Rhode Island Union Ministers' association headed by Canon Anthony R. Parshley, rector of St. Michael's Church, already has launched a separate drive against pari-mutuel betting and has enlisted the aid of Canon William Sheafe Chase in the movement.

Democrats Force Governorship Fight In R. I. Convention

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—Gathering here today for the convention at which they will name candidates for state offices, United States Senate and two congressional seats, Rhode Island Democratic leaders predicted that gubernatorial aspirations of Thomas P. McCoy, of Pawtucket, would be extinguished by an overwhelming majority of organization votes.

The organization slate was completed yesterday except for representative from the Second Congressional District, where there are six aspirants for the nomination, but platform makers had not completed their task late last night.

Party leaders contend that the McCoy group can muster about 35 votes out of more than 200 delegates and they plan to ignore McCoy's recommendations and expected slate of nominations in the convention. It is feared, however, that McCoy, or some of his lieutenants, will take the floor of the convention to lash party leaders as mercilessly as in the pre-convention campaign.

Governor Theodore Francis Green announced his candidacy for the U. S. Senate seat and he probably will be unopposed in the convention. Lieutenant Governor Robert E. Quinn is the organization's candidate for governor. Today's convention of the Democrats will be followed tomorrow by the Republican state convention, to be held in the same hall here.

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Oct. 8

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science Brings Enlightenment for Mankind." The lecturer, Margaret Morrison, C. S., of Chicago, Illinois, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, 8.

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Tomorrow matinee 2:20.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Stage Struck," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 10:48 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:38, 6:40, 9:55.

TREMONT — Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "Flame Within." 10:19 a. m., 1:01, 3:58, 7:16, 10:14. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Jane Froman and Pat O'Brien. 8:50, 11:52 a. m., 2:14, 5:22, 8:30

EXETER—"Postal Inspector," with Ricardo Cortez and Patricia Ellis. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "The Road to Glory," featuring Warner Baxter and June Lang.

UPTOWN—"Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Easy Money," with Onslow Stevens. 1, 4:30, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Fashions in Love," "Pitzpatrick Color Travel," "Broadway Highlights," "La Fiesta de Santa Barbara," "Musical Charms," "Swampland," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge and Evelyn Venable. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:35. Stage: "Follow the Stars," revue. Joan Marsh, also Vic Oliver.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"A Midsummer Night's Dream," with James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Jean Muir and others. Fenway: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 3:10, 5:50, 9:30. Also "A Son Comes Home," featuring Mary Boland. Fenway: 1:55, 5:15, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN — "Wives Never Know," Featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track," 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Radio Programs On Page 10

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:55, 3:55, 5:55, 7:55, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—"Mary of Scotland," with Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Second Wife," featuring Walter Abel and Gertrude Michael. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Great Ziegfeld" with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 8 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9.

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 2:59, 5:12, 7:25, 9:38.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Mrs. Mildred Taylor Shaw, violinist. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Organ and pianoforte recital by Harold Schwab. 8:30.

Other Events

WPA LECTURE—Also Irish music, with the Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Italian Paintings," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Luncheon for party Congressional candidates, 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

Crime Prevention Study Conducted At YMCA College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6—Development at the International Young Men's Christian Association College of a special course in criminology and penology is being watched with interest by many organizations working for improvement of social conditions and prevention of crime. The course is being conducted under direction of Dr. F. G. Munsell, who came here from the staff of Ohio State prison, and is being given in connection with the social science division of the department of sociology.

This department is being strengthened by new courses in constructive crafts projects and an extension of field work by the students in corrective institutions of this vicinity. About 30 students are enrolled in the course. They consist of approved members of the senior class and graduate members of the social science, natural science and physical education divisions who have shown some capacity for group leadership and ability in field work.

Due to a growing demand for better-trained men for prison and parole work, and because the Y. M. C. A. College has laid an excellent groundwork for such training, the development of the course, which it is hoped will become permanently established, has the co-operation of agencies in Boston, New York, Detroit and other industrial centers. Through the interrelationship thus established among educational, research and administrative bodies it is believed a way has been opened to make a genuine advance in a comparatively neglected field. The program includes summer internships in institutions for practical experience of students, and the field is broad enough to enable students to specialize according to their special bent and interest.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Jimmy Farrell, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Great Lakes Revue	Stemm's Heidelberg Orch.	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Great Lakes Revue	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Dick Tracy: sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; Jack Ingersoll	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	Political talk	Alice O'Leary, songs	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30 After-Dinner Revue	News; music; sport talk	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Val Ernie's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Leo Carillo; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Political comment	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	Tony Russell, songs	Voice of Experience	Movie commentator
7:30 Studio chorus	Lum and Abner: sketch	Rubinoff; Virginia Rea	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Nature Club: sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Network speaker
8:00 Hammerstein Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch": Louise Massey	Leo Carrillo: orchestra	"Curtain Calls": recorded va-
8:15 guest soloists; orchestra	and Westerners; narrator	soloists; Phillips Lord	riety program
8:30 Ken Murray; Phil Regan,	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Frankie Ward's Orchestra
8:45 tenor; Morgan's Orchestra	Valley: dramatic sketch	Wayne Kings Orchestra	Political speaker
9:00 Fred Waring's Pennsylva-	Ben Bernie and his orch.;	"Vox Pop" interviews	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 nians; soloists; vocal group	Conrad Thibault, baritone	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30 Caravan: Rupert Hughes;	"Husbands and Wives" forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 Mary McCormic; Frank	"Husbands and Wives" forum	worth; Mexican Fiesta Band	"Cafe Continental": music
10:00 Forrest; Norman Sper;	Hildegarde, soloist, with	and Chorus; Trudy Wood;	"Cafe Continental": music
10:15 Benny Goodman's Or.; or.	William Wirges's Orchestra	Johnny Green's Orchestra	"Music for Today": Morton
10:30 Political talk	"Portraits of Harmony": Hal	Talk, Bainbridge Colby	Gould; Larry Taylor
10:45 Network program	Kemp's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; E.B. Rideout; news	News; reports; Don Ferdi and	Yankee News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
11:15 Deep River Orchestra	his orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ralph Watkins's Orchestra
11:30 "Guess Who?" contest	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Music; Cugat's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45 "Guess Who?" contest	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children": dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), WNAC (WEAF National), Seventh game, World Series, New York Giants-New York Yankees (if played).

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Nationwide Poll Results," John B. Kennedy.

7:15 WAAB, "From the Governor's Office": talk.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Goose Creek Parson."

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mario Cozzi, baritone; concert orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in revival of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Kay Thompson's Rhythm Singers; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Come, On, Let's Sing": community sing, Homer Rodeheaver, conductor.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ, WNAC (WJZ, WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters": crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

What's Going On In the Arts

"Boy Meets Girl"

IN "Boy Meets Girl" we have, I suppose, the Hollywood satire to end satires on Hollywood. This antic farce opened last night at the Plymouth Theater to the delight of a large audience.

It's a hilarious piece that Bella and Samuel Spewack have concocted. New York is still gasping with joy over the original production of this fable of Susie the waitress and her baby star, promoted by a pair of writing buffoons.

Boston of course has an entirely new company, but that doesn't matter, because the play—granted the direction of George Abbott—acts itself. Pace and timing are expert. The thing crackles.

The prototypes of the scenarists are supposed to be known to everybody. Probably those who know their Hollywood as well as the Spewacks know it could identify other characters with actual persons.

We wonder, though, whether burlesquing Hollywood isn't a little too easy. The knowing ones tell us that you don't have to exaggerate, that in fact you can't even tell the actual facts about the colony because people wouldn't believe you. The movies are the fox, aren't they? How about a closed season on them?

But not until "Boy Meets Girl" has had its run. This piece is too clever to miss. Some of the lines are coarse, but the censor no doubt will modify them for succeeding performances. And the wit is rapid-fire.

The opening performance, as we have intimated, was very satisfactory, except for some difficulty with the movie trailer. Marie Brown is an appealingly naïve Susie, Roy Roberts and Owen Martin are amusing scenarists, Richard Waring is an agreeable juvenile. The lesser parts are well done. L. A. S.

Hovsep Pushman

THE Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square are showing oil paintings by Hovsep Pushman. The artist, of Armenian origin, lives in New York. His pictures are compositions of still-life, selected for the most part from Chinese antiquities. The exhibition consequently has special interest, for it presents material of Eastern origin so that it is accessible to the Western eye.

Compared with still-life themes seen commonly hereabout, Mr. Pushman's pictures are more delicate and more sensitive. The objects are small, figurines and little fragile bowls and diminutive vases. The arrangement is based upon two or three dominating tones which merge and modulate throughout the composition. Mr. Pushman takes great pains with the background, which in his pictures does not seem a mere mount, but rather an integral part of the arrangement.

His colors are derived from the handsome patines of polychrome figures, from the veiled irridescence of old glass, in turquoise, lapis and jade hues. Occasionally, the color is a fusion of silver and gold, something which cannot be defined but is felt. The surfaces, now rough, now polished, are rendered with full realization of the effect of light upon them. Throughout one is aware of fine textures, tenuousness, translucency. Added to that it the grace of the forms, the beautiful, flowing lineaments of the draperied figurines. Line, too, contributes its qualities. While sometimes the still-life pieces seem utterly naturalistic, sometimes they are subdued, reduced to patterned flatness.

Mr. Pushman's titles lean toward the philosophical and the poetic. He implies abstract ideas through these juxtaposed chinoiseries. Among his titles are themes like "Rose of Eternal Spring," "The Hour of Silence," "When Spring Comes," "Vanishing Hopes." The themes are of course implied not illustrated. D. A.

Gillis Threatens Darkness To Force Newburyport Cut

By the Associated Press

Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 6.

DARK streets, with this old clipper port's fiery Mayor, Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, helping to patrol them, appeared possible today.

Promising the City Council a finish fight against the Haverhill Electric Company for a rate reduction in street lighting, Mayor Gillis asserted grimly last night:

"Unless we get the 25 per cent reduction from the Haverhill company, the street lights of Newburyport will go out tomorrow night until we do get it."

Never a shirker in any battle he wages—Mayor Gillis is known for the vigorous manner in which he conducts his municipal office—the red-haired Mayor said:

"If necessary, I will help patrol Newburyport's darkened streets with the police. I've got stamina enough, and raw deal enough, to fight this thing through."

The one-time gasoline station proprietor admitted to the council that he and the electric light company's representative had been unable to see "eye to eye" on the proper rate reduction, sought since the city's appropriation for street lighting ran out in September.

But, he warned, "I've been milked too much by this company, and so have others here."

Day in Jail Is Urged By Browder for All Presidency Seekers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (AP)—Rhode Island Communists—nearly 1000 of them—roared their approval last night as Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, suggested that every aspirant for the presidency should spend at least 24 hours in jail.

Mr. Browder, making his second public appearance since his incarceration on a charge of vagrancy at Terre Haute, Ind., scattered his verbal fire impartially among President Roosevelt, Gov. Landon and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, with an occasional shot at the Socialists.

Of President Roosevelt, he said: "He blows hot, and he blows cold, he tries to satisfy everybody and he satisfies nobody."

Of Governor Landon: "He is the choice of William Randolph Hearst, the American Liberty League, of Morgan, the du Ponts, Rockefeller, Mellon and every name that stands for predatory capital in America."

Cheers for 'Al' Smith Welcome Knox

(Continued from Page 9)

all. It offers no specific program. What does it offer in this campaign? What does the President offer in explaining this platform? He offers a quotation from a medieval Italian poet, to the effect that the sins of the warm blooded are not as bad as those of the cold blooded.

"I ask you, what do you think of an administration that explains a $13,000,000,000 to $14,000,000,000 deficit with a quotation from Dante?"

The rally in Symphony Hall was a high point in the Republican campaign in Massachusetts to date. Those on the state ticket were introduced and made brief speeches.

A high point came when Maj. Judson Hannigan, presiding, called upon State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. for impromptu remarks.

Senator Parkman, who towers some 6 feet 6 inches, advanced to the front of the platform and with an expressionless face began to repeat from memory the inaugural address of Gov. James M. Curley.

With exaggerated emphasis on such words as "Commonwealth," "Massachusetts" and others he imitated as closely as he could the Governor's tone and mannerisms. The throng howled with glee. When forced to pause because of laughter, Senator Parkman would stand expressionless and then resume his ddroll mimicking.

He followed up several minutes of this with a strong speech excoriating the Curley administration and reviewing some of the figures of executive expenditures.

Colonel Knox referred to the Massachusetts primaries and said they indicated that the Bay State was undertaking some house cleaning, "including some State-House-cleaning."

GOP Holds Firm In Connecticut Local Elections

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Revised tabulation of the returns from the small town elections held in 121 Connecticut communities showed today Republicans clung to their control in 97 municipalities and lost seven to the Democrats.

Among the communities which swung from the Republican to the Democratic column was Middletown.

Republicans took away six towns from the Democratic column, thus leaving the Democrats with a net gain of one.

The vote polled by the first selectment was made the basis for crediting each town either to the Republican or Democratic column.

Although only local issues were involved generally in the balloting yesterday, political leaders studied the returns closely for possible clues as to the outcome of the more important general election next month.

In Middletown, where Mayor Leo B. Santangelo, Republican incumbent, did not seek re-election, Michael A. Brown, Democrat, defeated Bernard A. Kosicki by a vote of 3764 to 3277.

The only other city to ballot, besides Middletown, was Stamford, which remained Democratic. Mayor Alfred N. Phillips Jr., who was nominated by the Democrats recently for United States Representative, did not run again for the mayoral post. Edward A. Gonnound, Democrat, defeated John P. Keating, Republican, 7904 to 6773.

Towns Vote Dry

Only about one-third of Connecticut's voting population was represented in the elections, which had as their objective the selection of selectmen, members of the council and other municipal officers.

Most of the nine communities voting on the sale of liquor went dry. These included Easton, Monroe, Roxbury, Hebron, Bloomfield and Prospect, with Bethany voting for the sale of beer only.

Fishermen Prepare For Winter Months

(Continued from Page 9)

waters and Quereau Bank where halibut abound in winter.

Cod, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk—alias groundfish, because they remain near the ocean floor—are all-year-around seafood that have made New England famous for its haddock chowder, its salt cod and, more recently, its fillets, the modern prepared fish with most of the bones removed.

Groundfishing, which attracts a fleet of steam and diesel motor and beam trawlers, as well as nigh onto 100 sail of hand-line trawlers, yielded 235,000,000 pounds of fish at Boston alone, thus far in 1936. The bigger vessels in this branch of fisheries, that once proudly vied with each other under "acres" of canvas, are being displaced by small craft, more economical to operate, since auxiliary engines came into vogue.

Fewer Swordfish

One, a 109 footer, the Dawn, which has been tied up for a year or more, has been equipped with a new engine, spars and other fittings, and put to sea a few days ago with a crew of 24 men, for a handline trawl haddock trip. It is an attempt to make the bigger craft pay.

Last boats of the swordfish fleet are back in port. Total receipts at Boston are 10,418 fish, compared with 17,632 fish last year. The decrease is laid by the fishermen to the fact that swordfish kept far out of their usual haunts this year. They were plentiful along the shore of Nova Scotia.

Mackerel seiners are still operating, though the peak of the season is past. Thus far, the fleet landed 33,580,050 pounds of mackerel at Boston against 39,389,100 pounds for the same period a year ago.

Southern Trips

The fall schools of pollock are striking in and the gill netters are making good catches when weather permits.

At Gloucester and Boston, boats that in olden days laid up for the winter, are fitting out for the scup, croaker, weakfish, fluke, and sea bass fishing in southern waters. First to sail this year was the Jorgina Silveira. Close to 50 boats are to engage in this fishery this winter, basing at Norfolk or Portsmouth, Va. Many are expected to sail from Gloucester and Boston about the first of the year.

Development of the southern fisheries by New England boats has been phenomenal, opening a new and abundant fishing ground that spells employment and earnings to about 500 New England fishermen who, otherwise, would be idle ashore, during the winter months.

Discovery of what has proven one of the richest fishing grounds of the Atlantic, was made in 1920 when several New Jersey flounder draggers made the first catch of croakers and other varieties of "summer" fish that had ever been taken in winter. It was in a locality where such fish had never before been known.

Sea "Gold Strike"

For eight years only small type trawlers ventured into the new fisheries, and few of the boats went more than 20 miles offshore. In 1929 and 1930, New England vessels, larger than those previously used in the southern waters, and constructed of sturdy oak to withstand the gale-swept North Atlantic, were induced by southern fish dealers to experiment in the new winter fisheries. These craft went offshore, and in waters where the smaller boats had not ventured.

Miles off the coast between Cape May and Cape Henry, the New England fishermen found waters virtually alive with fish. It was a "gold strike" of the sea. Since then the number of New England vessels going South for the winter has increased annually.

Local Taxation Payments Lagging

Although various indices portray conditions as improving, David W. Creelman, State director of local taxation, today reported that tax collections are running 10 to 12 per cent lower this year than they were at this time a year ago.

He predicted a rush of tax payments in the next few weeks, however, in view of the fact that interest charges on delinquent taxes start Nov. 1.

Mr. Creelman said that tax collections had held up remarkably well during the lean years, sometimes running better than during some more prosperious periods. He attributed this to the augmented efforts of tax collectors.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashionably speaking . . . the wee younger set is coming into its own this season; with the aid of little British bathrobes. Very, very swagger, and even more correct. That is, they're tailored with all the British precision in cut and workmanship, made to order in England, and made up out of striped wool flannel . . . either red, green or blue, with trimmings of plain flannel. Just the thing for little Ella to wear as she toddles about these fall nights bestowing her good-night kisses on members of the family who are at various ends of the house. At R. H. Stearns . . . for $4.95.

Double Pockets

It's amazing. . . the things that inspire fashions . . . and things that the initiated would think were absolutely devoid of any inspirational qualities, too. Take, for instance, bureau drawers. You wouldn't think anybody would get much of an idea out of them; would you? Personally, we've always thought of them as being pretty prosaic, but not so, Schiaparelli . . . for she has conceived the idea of using the double drawer idea for pockets; which of course still keeps them in the utilitarian class, at that. And the result is the adaptation of the Schiaparelli blouse with the bureau-drawer pockets . . . two on each side, one right over the other . . . at Slattery's. In their sport shop on the street floor. For an even $3.

Your New Coat

So you have $50 . . . and a desire (or maybe a dwonright need) for a winter coat! Then we suggest that you try looking around at the Emily Shop, before you really part with your money. Because they've a good selection . . . among them a lovely coat with trick sleeves, the 1936 silhouette; that is, the princess cut, with a slight flare, double breasted, and all topped with a beautiful, soft beaver collar that you can snuggle down into the minute the wind and snow starts whipping around the corner. You may have it in green, natural, brown, and . . . though we can't seem to be positive . . . we do believe we also saw it in a pretty shade of copper. And you'll get five cents in change back with your receipt.

Jersey Frocks

Some of the cutest jersey frocks we've seen in our travels are at Conrad's . . . and really good-looking jersey dresses are hard to find. That is, and still be inexpensive. But this lot that we came across was priced at a mere $3.95! They're made of a French wool jersey that has an entirely different look about it because there's a fine silk rayon thread knit right into it. Just the thing to wear anywhere . . . at home, school, or the office. To say nothing of what they are to your budget! These Lynbrook frocks come in a variety of styles . . . shirtwaist style with zipper openings, coat models, and (of course!) the inevitable princess fashions. And here's another interesting note about them. They're made up for misses in sizes 14-20, or for that miss's mother, from size 36-42! Very practical . . . in gray, brown, green, rust and oxford.

Plain Strip Pumps

If it's a bow for a pair of plain strip pumps that you're on the lookout for . . . then try Nisley's, on Tremont street. Because they've a grand collection of them, in every style imaginable. And they cost but 25c or 50c! In suede, patent and kid. Some have metal trimming. And all have little clamp arrangements, so that they clip right onto your slipper without any trouble at all. They've one pattern that looks for all the world like a great big butterfly! Then . . . for evening wear . . . there's a pretty white bow, with narrow gold kid trimming.

Here and There

Honorable mention to: The special price for Bigelow Sanford Broadloom at Paine's Furniture Store. This sells ordinarily for around $7.75 a square yard, but this being "Furniture Week" all around, it's specially priced . . . $6.75! It's the famous "Twistweave," the surface is uncut, and it's most attractive, and wears "like iron." Your choice of something like sixteen colors. The candlewick dress at Plotkin Brothers, it really is tufted! And trimmed with fringe. Entirely different . . . and costs around $30. And those lovely velvet turbans in heavenly shades of red, blue, coral and amethyst . . . that go so well with furs. At Conrad's. J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Century-Old Mills At Centredale Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTREDALE, R. I.—Sale of the Centredale Worsted Mills, one of the oldest textile plants in the State, has been announced. The deed filed at North Providence indicates the price was $17,000 and that all water rights went with the property.

The Olneyville Wool Combing Company, which purchased the property, is expected to use the plant temporarily as a storage house. Officials declined to say to what use the property might be put later. Some of the mill machinery is still in the plant, but it has been sold and will be removed.

Originally a two-story cotton factory owned by Israel Arnold, the Centredale mill and the houses built around it became the nucleus for the village of Centredale. The exact date of the mills establishment is not known, but it was a thriving plant in 1823 when Richard Anthony purchased a half interest in it. The plant was bought and sold several times, partly destroyed by fire and enlarger on several occasions. In 1891 it was converted into a worsted mill.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

With What Alchemy Doth the Poet Turn All to Verse?

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Addressed to Budding Poets

If You Must Flower Into Verse, Here Is a Useful Tool Kit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is the difference between a good poem and a bad one? And why, when we write them down, are our thoughts so often flat and uninteresting? Let us examine some of the reasons why our work is lacking in the finish and effect we desire.

A frequent fault is that we start with too intricate a form. For the beginner the simplest verse forms are the best, although it is advisable to practice the more complicated forms. For instance, the sonnet form is one of the most difficult to perfect. The complicated rhyme scheme narrows the field of possible words, so that the finished poem tends, except in expert hands, to become intricate, stilted, and obscure. Even in the hands of a master such as Shakespeare, the sonnet becomes a little elaborate and artificial. Few beside Keats and Wordsworth have produced sonnets which give the impression of perfect ease, clarity and beauty.

It is well, therefore, while not neglecting the sonnet, lyric forms and the lighter triolet, to begin serious verse with the regular iambic pentameter rhymed or unrhymed. As ease of expression grows, lyric forms may be more and more adopted and simple ballad meters used.

Now let us suppose that, acting on the above suggestions, we have produced a short rhymed poem in iambic pentameters, a meter such as:

Now the/still face/was dim/mer than/ before./

and, reading it over in the cold light of the day after, we find that it is not as good as we thought. What are the faults? Probably the first fault is that it lacks originality. This is one of the greatest mistakes made by beginners. They put down phrasing they have read or heard somewhere, because it seems "poetic." The first thing the beginner must learn is that only his own thoughts, his own observation—his own experience, in fact—will pass muster. One who continually lacks originality lays himself open to the charge of insincerity and superficiality.

Obscurity Not Depth

To be original, however, is not always to be poetic. Some modern poets in their striving after originality become obscure and absurd.

Amaze your eyes now, hard
Is the marble pap of the world
And the baleful lion regard
With the claws of the paw curled.

This stanza from a modern poet is not entirely lucid and even with its context does not tell us clearly what the writer wishes to convey. It is better to be less original and more understandable. Do not mistake obscurity for depth. It is true that some poems require study, but a great effort after clarity is advisable. The poem should always "make sense" and have meaning. Originality should be accompanied by correct and poetic observation. The attempt should be to lift the thought ultimately to the sublime and the beautiful. One of the marks of the artist is that he should find beauty everywhere, beauty of line, of form, of color, of movement.

On turning back to our poem, we now find perhaps that it lacks originality, accuracy and beauty. It may also lack music. With these definite faults identified, the task of making a bad poem into a good one becomes more explicit.

Music an Essential Part

Music is, of course, an essential part of poetry. Without music, it is nothing. See how Milton makes the names of places and people a part of his poetry.

And all who since, baptized or infidel
Jousted in Aspramont, or Montalban
Damasco, or Morocco, or Trebisond,
Or whom Biserta sent from Afric shore
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell
By Fontarabbia.

These names are not particularly important to the action of the poem, but how Milton uses them to enhance his verse! Now see how Milton uses the same exquisite sense of music and rhythm to express a profound thought. Speaking of Mulciber he says:

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day, and with the setting sun
Dropt from the zenith, like a falling star; . . .
nor aught availed him now
To have built in heaven high towers: nor did he scape
By all his engines, but was headlong sent,
With his industrious crew, to build in hell.

To get the full effect of a poem, it should be read aloud. One admits freely that this dictum is hard on the friends of poets; for, as is well known, the poet insists on reading his compositions to all whom he can corner. The reason is that he knows he is a descendant of the *trouveurs* and the singer must sing. Patience must be cultivated by his unwilling audiences!

Now let us turn to something lighter than Paradise Lost.

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat
Come hither, come hither, come hither . . .

These lines of Shakespeare's are full of the call of spring in the English woods. The lilt of the lines is the very lilt of the bird-notes, calling sweetly and monotonously,—

Come hither, come hither, come hither.

Milton and Shakespeare train our ear for rhythm and musical cadences as few poets do. They are masters of the English tongue. Owing to the simplicity of the forms they so often use they are particularly helpful to the student. Reading aloud from their works is an invaluable training. And here we may perhaps say that would-be poets could not do better than to collect a few kindred spirits and have them read aloud to each other from the best poets—even if these do not particularly appeal at first to them. They will find their taste improves immeasurably if they study the best.

Studying The Sound

The poet must learn to study the sound of his poems. If we get into our poem merely the visual image we are liable to have a flat two dimensional picture; the poem does not live. Let us suppose we are inspired to write a poem by the seashore. If the thought in the poem is to be the important thing, then the imagery introduced may be comparatively casual and more or less unimportant. Its effect may only be to heighten the impression. The picture here is only the background of the thought. On the other hand, the picture may be the important thing and may only hint some deeper thought behind. In this case the observation of nature requires exact observation and careful treatment. If you lie on the sand and shut your eyes, what do you experience? You feel the sand, the pebbles, the ridges left by the waves; you hear the gulls crying, the children's voices; you may taste the salt in the wind which you feel against your face. All these impressions may be added to the visual image which you see when you open your eyes. Try describing the same scene by day and by night and find out what you see or hear at both times. These backgrounds held in memory or in notebooks will come to your aid on many occasions when a poem is being written. Above all things get, when required, movement into your poems.

"I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore!" This line gets movement and sound to an extent which indicates sight. We can supply the visual image, "night and day,"—some calm lake lying tranquil in the last level rays of the sunset, or water, half seen through the darkness of night.

American Education Week, Nov. 9-15

American Education week, sponsored as usual by the National Education Association, is announced for Nov. 9-15. This year's general theme is "Our American Schools at Work." Materials and suggestions for celebrating the week, and for making it a real milestone in the development of American education both at school and in the community, may be secured from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C. The supplies include handbooks, stickers, posters, a booklet to be given to parents, and in special packets keyed to the needs of elementary, high, rural school, college, etc., are suggestions for school and community programs as well as for the sort of articles to send to newspapers. The NEA urges early ordering. The subjects for American Education week this year are as follows:

General Theme: Our American Schools at Work.

Monday, Nov. 9: The Story of the Schools.

Tuesday, Nov. 10: The Changing Curriculum.

Wednesday, Nov. 11: New Services to the Community.

Thursday, Nov. 12: The Unfinished Business of Education.

Friday, Nov. 13: Financing America's Schools.

Saturday, Nov. 14: Education for Physical Fitness.

Sunday, Nov. 15: Education for Character.

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A Laundry Lesson

How's this for a look-in on a laundry lesson at Westbury on Severn, England? "Steady, up there, mind you don't spill it." These happy-faced lasses are attending the caravan schoolroom maintained by the Gloucester Education Committee for teaching domestic science to the children in the villages. In this open-air classroom they learn to carry on to the finish, to be satisfied only with a job well done. Notice that line down there—every pin in place and all ready to swing clear in the breeze.

Reply to Helen

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU read the letter from Helen to Freda, published on this page Sept. 22? In it, you remember, Helen, who had already had quite a career in business, and who resigned from what most girls would consider a top secretarial position in order to begin a four-year college course, told why she counts college important and what she hopes to get out of it. We have done some hoping on our own account, but in the line of wishing that a few interesting letters (not too long) might come in, giving the viewpoints of some of the rest of you. So if you wanted to write one on this subject, and didn't do it, there is still time. Here is a Texas contribution. It salutes Helen, but as Helen is a "sharing" sort of person, we are sure you may read it, too.—Chairman.

College Atmosphere

Texas

Dear Helen:

Just having read on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 22 your interesting letter about "Why I Choose College," I wish to share with you my gladness over the fact that you had the courage to make this choice. Mine was a small, though very, very old, coeducational college in the Southwest—the kind of college where lasting friendships are made and lessons are learned that can never be forgotten. A college with an atmosphere of charm and culture and beauty. An atmosphere that will be part of you, Helen, when you leave your college at the end of four years. That is why I am glad for you.

Your letter reminds me of an experience of a college professor of mine, who has been teaching in this same college for many years. The pupils he has taught live in every part of this country and even in foreign lands. There is a story that he always tells his freshmen classes—a story they never forget. You'll learn in college, Helen, that the lessons you learn from your books probably will be soon forgotten, but the lessons—the deep lessons of life that you learn from your experienced professors—will never be forgotten.

Here is the story which he told us:

He was born way back in the southern mountains and for 19 years lived among his brothers. There was a little clearing there on the mountainside where he and his brothers raised vegetables and each morning they would push their carts of fresh vegetables down the mountainside to a town, where they peddled their vegetables from door to door. But he was never satisfied with this life as his brothers were, so when he was 19 years old he left his little mountain home and all of his brothers and his vegetable cart and went away, where he found work and went to school. And then to college. And later he traveled and studied in foreign countries. Now he is a professor of German and Greek in the college which I attended, while his brothers are still peddling vegetables back in the mountains.

I have forgotten much of the German that he taught me that year, but I can never forget the steady ring of his voice as he cried out to us the day that he told us, unashamedly, of his early mountain life, "And now, my young people, are you going to be content to live your lives pushing vegetable carts down the mountainside each day, or are you going to apply yourselves during your four years in college so that you may some day rise and climb up, up the mountainside until some day you reach the very mountaintop? Hitch your cart, my young people, to yonder mountain peak, and some day you'll look out upon conquered worlds at your feet—worlds of art and music and politics and world affairs. Not carts of vegetables. Begin now to climb and climb and try never to slip a backward step, for it is easy to slip back down the mountainside once you get started. So rise up, young people, and climb, climb."

So I say to you, Helen, with that wise old college professor of mine, "to hitch your wagon to a star," if not to yonder mountain peak, and climb up and up so that some day you will be—as you said in your letter that you wished to become—"a better citizen, a better friend, and a better neighbor to mankind."

I am eagerly waiting to hear of some of your impressions of college.

(Miss) J. M. J.

'Giving True Service'

New Hampshire

Dear Friends:

Please permit me to express my sincere gratitude for the satisfaction "Our Youth Round Table" is giving to those of us who are in our twenties. It is such a joy and inspiration to read each and every letter.

It is grand to be able to express one's thoughts on paper and know that everyone who reads this letter is a friend. To be learning the true sense of "giving" for "true service" is such a privilege.

No matter how small or menial the work may be, if we have the correct concept of "true service" each hour proves to be a step of progress in our daily and yearly unfoldment in this great life work.

My interests are various but the art of singing seems the most natural talent. To have served as soloist in one of our branch churches was a great opportunity. I should like to hear from one of you who has proved their way or place in the music world.

Concord is known for its beautiful tall elm trees. From the State of Ohio to Washington, D. C., I consider New England's the most natural beauty. Its climate is very changeable but that is most enjoyable.

May I thank you, one and all, for your helpful letters and especially for the interest our Editor-Chairman has shown toward us all, everywhere.

(Miss) E. F. F.

Flashes From a State Fair

Michigan

Hello Everybody:

Just a few flashes from the Michigan State Fair. I had the privilege of demonstrating in the Michigan Women's Building. Spacious, white-pillared, and bunting-bedecked, this building was an appropriate setting for displays of the finest products which homemakers could achieve. Women arose at 4:00 in the morning on the day the fair opened, and baked cakes, pies and breads to enter in the competition. The winning cake was really exquisite with its pastel roses and delicate green leaves. Rows upon rows of jars, vying with each other for attention. Such red beets, bright carrots, and smooth pears, packed with an eye for artistic arrangement and neatness.

Upstairs hung all manner of quilts, and needlework of every description. In one corner, a man and his wife from Kentucky showed an entranced group how rabbit fur could be spun into yarn. The lady wore a gay sweater which she had made, beginning with raw wool, combing, carding, dyeing, and knitting the yarn into a practical garment of beauty.

A short distance away was the Agricultural Building. Talk about nature's sweet fragrance, there it was, inviting the visitor as he strolled through. Pumpkins, squash, apples, pears, peaches, in colorful array, all bearing tribute to honest effort.

Over on the midway, barkers lustily proclaimed the wonders that could be seen simply by parting with two bits and entering the mysterious portals beyond. In the grove, a Highland band was playing and the members were wearing sure-enough Scottish kilts. Listeners sat around on benches and blissfully munched crusty brown fried chicken.

The penetrating voice of a radio announced, broadcasted over the fair grounds, "Any young ladies who want work, please come to the radio station at once." Then—"Jerry Ames come to the Lost Boys and Girls tent."

Suddenly an ambitious pink balloon sailed away from its small owner, up and up, up where the sky was calm and blue, never once heeding the milling of the crowds below.

My, how time flies, the Big Fair is over.

(Miss) B. M. S.

If some of you have written the Round Table many weeks back and have heard nor seen naught of it since, please go on being "patience on a monument" until we can get around to yours. As a matter of fact, our biggest handicap is the length to which some of you Round Tablers go! If you will count the words in your letters and figure the space they would take (on the basis of about a thousand words to a column) you will see that we can't run letters that run into several pages of close writing or single space typing. However, we are going to hold some meetings in which portions of several longer letters are used, and hope to include more members this way. Your letters are fine. We only wish all of you might have your chairman's daily treats of opening them as they come winging in from the four quarters of the earth.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

A Newspaper for Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

World Youth brings to young people of high school and junior college age a fine little newspaper published fortnightly in the interests of encouraging a better understanding among youth of all nations, through providing clean news, a free exchange of expert and student opinion, and unbiased interpretative accounts of world affairs. The paper is made up in a readable, dignified way, carries no advertising, and definitely presents news and comment of international interest. College-age young people are among those who write for it, as well as an astonishing number of famous men and women.

It is beginning its second year, having suspended publication during the summer. The copy for September 26 leads off with a fine first page article on "Let Us Have the Truth About Spain." Page 2 on "The World in Action" is filled with short articles on young people's organizations, this number being largely about Sweden's youth. Following this is a page on "The National Scene." There is always a section on natural science, one filled with editorials, and there are others, making in this number 12 in all, filled with news and comment from various parts of the world. Illustrations are used just as in any newspaper—not too many, the emphasis being upon the content of the news. A few books are reviewed, and a letter column is often included. News of art and music has proper emphasis.

It is an ably edited paper and the national advisory council backing it includes college presidents, the presiding judge of the Chicago Boys' Court, the national leader of the 4-H Clubs and other representative persons interested in youth. It is, indeed, a paper one may place in the hands of young people and feel confident that they will receive from it only wholesome information. We should think schools would be glad to use it in class work.

MILLICENT TAYLOR

World Youth, a fortnightly newspaper review, 118 Myrtle Street, Boston. Single copies 10 cents. Subscription, $1.50 in the United States, $2 elsewhere.

The Story of Doshisha

Japan's Pioneer Christian University at Kyoto

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kyoto, Japan

HERE in this old capital of Japan, with its many Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, one is struck by the western style buildings and dormitories of Doshisha, Japan's pioneer Christian university, which now ranks among the largest educational institutions in Japan. Doshisha (the word means Company with One Purpose) is divided into three departments, a high school with a five-year course, a junior college with a three-year course, and a university, also with a three-year course.

Doshisha has a student body of 3256 men and 1234 women and a faculty of 350 members. Its university is divided into two departments, of law and of literature. The former covers jurisprudence, political science and economics. The latter includes English literature, theology and philosophy. It is, therefore, an "arts" rather than a "science" institution. Although Doshisha was founded by one of the earliest Japanese converts to Christianity, Joseph Hardy Neesima, and although its president, Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, is a Christian, the grandson of one of Neesima's first converts, no pressure in the matter of religious faith is brought to bear on the students. About a fifth of the latter profess Christianity.

Story of Its Founding

Behind the founding of Doshisha over 60 years ago lies an unusual and interesting story. The founder, Neesima, was born in Tokyo in 1843, ten years before Commodore Perry and his famous "black ships" appeared off the Japanese coast to awaken the self-isolated country, and he grew up at a time when a ferment of curiosity about the forbidden fruits of western knowledge and culture was at work in the Japanese youth. He stole away from Japan at a time when it was a capital offense to leave the country, worked his passage first to Shanghai, then to America, and was adopted into a New England family, going to high school in New England and graduating from Amherst College, which has always kept up a fraternal interest in the Kyoto institution. It was in honor of the American who befriended him that he adopted the prefix Joseph Hardy to his name.

Neesima returned to Japan eager to work for his religious ideas and for the education of his countrymen. Against the advice of a number of the early missionaries, who felt that the step was rash and premature, he started Doshisha, then, of course, on a very modest scale, in 1875. Some of its first students were recruited from young men and women who had made the sacrifice, a very great one in Japan, of being disowned and cast out by their families because of their faith.

Pioneering Spirit Preserved

Founded under these auspices, Doshisha has always preserved a fresh, pioneering spirit. The present president, Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, who, together with his wife, was educated in the Middle West of America, is a distinguished scientist, an authority on entomology. He also has definite ideas about the necessity for developing character and capacity for individual thought, ideals which are sometimes pushed into the background in Japanese higher institutions of learning because of the tendency to cram for examinations and to regard the acquisition of the diploma as the sole objective of higher education.

Dr. Yuasa is especially anxious to train in Doshisha a new, more independent, self-reliant type of Japanese woman. Doshisha is one of the very few institutions in Japan where women in the university attend courses in the same classes with the men. It is an illustration of the innovating spirit of the institution. That only nine women at the present time are availing themselves of this opportunity is an illustration of the social conservatism of the majority of Japanese families.

Doshisha marked the recent celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of its foundation by launching a drive for an endowment fund of 2,000,000 yen (about $600,000). While it is estimated that about five million yen would be needed to place the institution on a thoroughly satisfactory financial basis, it was considered more advisable to limit the drive to a sum which was more likely to be realized. It is planned to devote the first million yen to creating an adequate retirement fund for the staff, to support research work and to give fellowships for advanced study to promising students.

The second million will be devoted to the erection of new buildings, including a gymnasium, the lack of which has long been felt. It is hoped that success in raising the fund will entirely banish the temptation, which assails Doshisha, along with other private universities in Japan, of letting down academic standards in order to attract as many students as possible.

Music Now Accredited At Clark University

Worcester, Mass

Clark University joins the rapidly growing list of colleges which include the study of music as a regular part of the undergraduate curriculum. A full course in the history and appreciation of music will be open to upperclassmen beginning with the new term; the instructor is H. Earle Johnson, Mus. M., director of music at Clark. The method of approach differs from the customary in that the first semester begins with the development of the sonata form and C. P. E. Bach, reaching the twentieth century by the middle of the year; the second semester is devoted to the earlier forms, culminating in study of masterpieces by J. S. Bach. The New England college is sponsoring the formation of the Clark University String Quartet, comprised of professional musicians in Worcester, which becomes the nucleus of an annual series of chamber concerts.

BILLBOARDS OR TREES

It is generally agreed that a tree-lined highway is more beautiful than one lined with billboards. An article entitled "Trees for Highway Beautification," by Louis B. Ambler, Jr., former technical advisor of the Ardmore, Penna., Shade Tree Commission, in which the desirability and necessity for such commissions throughout the country is pointed out, appears in the

October Issue of
Nature Magazine
Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

Almost every town, no matter how small, has a "welcome" sign located along the roadside at the town limits and a "call again" sign for tourists traveling in the opposite direction. The automobile tourist sees little more than the road upon which he is driving plus a few yards on either side. If the entrance to your town is an attractive tree-lined highway he will remember that fact when the time comes to tell his friends about his trip. He will really feel that he has been welcomed and there will be a better chance that he will "call again."

Does YOUR town need a shade tree commission? Complete information on how to start one and the pitfalls to avoid can be found in Mr. Ambler's article. Trees are better than billboards. As David R. Churchill says in his "Signs of the Times," also appearing in the October Nature Magazine:

"Yes, Sunday or Monday or any old day,
Go East or Go West, just whichever you say:
If you see any room for more signs to install
I will eat my old hat, rim, lining and all."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Last of the Classics

By Edwin Evans

London

MY TITLE requires some explanation. It is not used in its chronological sense, as denoting the last survivor of the classical period, nor is it intended to imply for its subject an abstention from romanticism. It is associated with what, in relation to the age we live in, is the classical language of music—the language which was the accepted vernacular of music during the period which saw some of its greatest glories, and is still the language of its textbooks. Despite nearly half a century of innovation, that language still survives, thanks to its magnificent structure and vocabulary, but those who use it today are confronted with an audience which tends more and more to regard it as the first speakers of the Romance tongues may have regarded the language of Cicero. Musicians of today hold it, and the masterpieces bequeathed in it, in the highest respect, but few of them speak it as their own language, and most of them listen skeptically to modern attempts to add to those masterpieces. It has become definitely the language of the classics. Presently its use will begin to incur the reproach of affectation, of pseudo-archaism, of scholastic pedantry.

In musical as in other forms of speech one cannot ignore passage of time. Ever the neologisms of one age become the current speech of the next, and those who cling to the older forms find the gulf widening between them and their listeners. What this half-century has brought forth in music is more than the introduction of a multitude of neologisms. In every musical country there are still composers who use the classical language, but the interest they arouse has become more and more academic. The last composer to use that language successfully, in its purest forms, as an effective means of communicating musical thought to a contemporary audience, was Alexander Glazounoff.

* * *

It may be because of his fidelity to standards which began to be challenged nearly 50 years ago that the hold which Glazounoff's works had on the audiences that first welcomed them had become weaker even in his own lifetime. He was himself conscious that this might be his fate. As long ago as 1903 I attended in his company a Strauss Festival held in the old St. James's Hall, London, under the direction of Mengelberg, and I still remember vividly Glazounoff's reaction to Strauss's audacities, which today have lost their power to shock even the most determined conservatives. He regarded them rightly as heralding the end of an era, and he realized with resignation that it was the era to which he belonged, but he was incapable of compromising with his artistic conscience, and remained to the end faithful to the classic ideals. He was the last of the classics. Those who have succeeded him are as voices crying in the desert.

Except that his active career lasted twice as long, Glazounoff's life presents a curious parallel to that of Mendelssohn. Like the latter, he was born to prosperity, and this may have some bearing upon the formal elegance that characterized from the outset the works of both, but not upon their early successes, which were due to merit alone. The Glazounoffs were publishers and booksellers. In every way the young composer's environment was as favorable as that of Mendelssohn, but though he began to compose at about the same age—12—it was not until he came under the influence of Balakireff, two years later, that his musical development gathered momentum.

His seventeenth birthday was still four months ahead when his first symphony was performed at a concert of the Free School of Music under Balakireff's direction, and he stepped onto the platform in his school uniform to acknowledge the applause. The following year two Overtures on Greek Themes were performed, one by the Imperial Musical Society, the other by the Free School. Meanwhile he had completed his First String Quartet. Other works followed in rapid succession until at 20 years of age he produced the symphonic poem, "Stenka Razin," which is still accounted one of his major works.

* * *

Thus Glazounoff's career began as auspiciously as Mendelssohn's. His productivity continued without respite until in 1905 he succeeded to the direction of St. Petersburg Conservatoire. By then he had written all his greatest works, including eight symphonies. During his visit to England in 1907 he confided to me that he felt a certain compunction—call it superstition if you like—about writing a ninth. The fact that Beethoven had written nine symphonies made it appear presumptuous in his eyes. When I last saw him, three or four years ago, I asked him if this feeling had persisted. By then he had recovered from the relative inaction of the war and revolutionary periods, and had added two more string quartets to the five which rank with his finest works. He smiled, as I thought rather knowingly, and admitted that after all there might be a ninth. But unless it is among his posthumous manuscripts it has not materialized. The list issued last year, when he reached his seventieth birthday, mentions a few unpublished works, but there is no symphony among them.

Though Glazounoff distributed his superb craftsmanship impartially over all his works, serious and light, the best of his music is to be found in the symphonies and quartets. The Second Symphony, composed in 1886, when he was 21, has a magnificent opening allegro which is rivaled by those of some of its successors, notably the Sixth. The slow movement of the Seventh, somber in comparison with its environment, is a splendid piece of musical construction. All the Scherzos and most of the Finales are brilliant.

As for the string quartets, the Fourth and Fifth are definitely classics, the slow movement of the latter being one of the best of its kind since Beethoven. It is natural that one should look to such works for the full deployment of the rich polyphonic texture which constitutes the main factor in Glazounoff's craftsmanship, but one finds the same polyphonic skill in his ballets and in such compositions as the Concert Waltz, op. 47 in which tunes, popular to the verge of banality, are surrounded with such a wealth of polyphonic detail as to give them distinction, so to speak, in spite of themselves. He had set himself to write a set of light waltz tunes, but he could not even temporarily dismiss the craftsman within himself.

The danger of such technical mastery is that it lends itself too readily to pieces d'occasion, which he often supplied as the occasion presented itself. One such is the March he wrote, on an American theme, for the 1893 Chicago Exposition, on which he lavished almost as much polyphony as Wagner on the "Meistersinger" Overture. His ballets, symphonic in character but melodically in popular vein, rank, however, among his best achievements.

The Satisfaction of Competence

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

CALL an actor or playwright competent, and he probably would not be pleased. Such is the result of the prevalent use of hyperbole in writing for the stage. Competence. What a beautiful word, meaning qualified, fit, adequate. What finer compliment to an actor than to say he is fit to play Hamlet, or to an actress that she is qualified for the part of Juliet? Forbes-Robertson once remarked that he would be content if history decided that he had been a competent actor.

So to consider the satisfactions of competence, having started the season chiefly with plays by authors who obviously had insufficient command of stage technique and of the subjects they were dramatizing.

"The White Horse Inn"

Apart from summer films, the big Center Theater is used to house massive musical comedies, when all the time it would be an ideal setting for a drama of mass movement with accents of pantomime, a drama that could have some relation to the times. "White Horse Inn," the new occupant, is a vast expansion of an old German farce of the same name, with most of the plot removed to make room for the spectacle. What remains of the story concerns the romance of a lovesick waiter with a widow, the owner of the inn. The succession of handsomely costumed parades that mark the show's progress comes to its height in a village fête honoring the visit of Emperor Franz Joseph (Arnold Korff) to a village in the Tyrol.

Those responsible for the production apparently have accepted the popular radio hours as the model for their music (arranged rather than composed) and their humor (studiously unsubtle). For those who look for marked talent or novelty in entertainment there is Kitty Carlisle as the mistress of the inn. Until now chiefly known for her film work, she is a singer who adds to a good stage presence the benefits of first-rate coaching. A group of Tyrolean men dancers provide the high spot in the entertainment with their vigorous hand and thigh slapping, sharply muscular in action, and coming to a focus in a boxing dance between two of the principals. For laughter there is the acrobatic duet of Buster West and Melissa Mason. Her elbows and knees appear to work on pivots, not hinges merely.

Must "Take it Big"

Billy House as the fat chief comedian is amusing after the expansive fashion essential to this theater. He is supposed to be a bathing suit manufacturer on a European tour with his pretty daughter (Carol Stone), to forget business troubles. Only a tiny room remains for him at the inn and his best laugh arrives when he opens a fourth-story window and complains, "This place was built for pigeons, and I'm an elk." William Gaxton has the part of the waiter, his best number coming as leader of an ensemble of dancing waiters filling the stage. A rain effect brings down the curtain on the first of the three acts, and the finale sets the whole village spinning on the revolving stages.

Where does competence enter into all this? In Erik Charell's success in solving a problem of providing a show that would fill the great house with spectators who come not so much to look and listen as to bask in opulence. An enormous investment is involved and doubtless a good profit will result from the season's run that is in prospect. This kind of entertainment can prosper because it is designed to please the million who visit the city looking for splash, not the Manhattan playgoer with a wide variety of entertainment steadily before him to choose from.

Knows His Way About

Emlyn Williams knows every trick of melodrama suspense, in acting and playwriting. He adds to that, in his performance of the chief role of his own play, "Night Must Fall," a command of distorted mental overtones in the characterization of a murderer who is a pathological case. Given an insatiable taste for mystery stories, there is much to satisfy in this gruesome recital, with its sardonic study of a killer who is irresistible to the ladies. A man might wonder why, and a woman, too, for that matter; but there it is, to be believed or not believed. Enough London playgoers believed it to keep the play going for many months, and found laughable the comic maids who are as apt with their retorts as if they were in a music hall sketch. Angela Baddeley makes a good impression as the young woman who is drawn toward the murderer on the one hand and repelled on the other—a bit of a case herself, it would seem. She has powers of imagination and concentration. Dame May Whitty repeats the performance of one of the killer's victims that was much liked in England because of its crisp picture of a gullible elderly lady. Ben Webster as a briefly appearing justice remains a warm memory because of the mellowness of the characterization within which the player was enveloped.

Too Long by Two Acts

Another play about a murderous mental defective, also acted by its author, is "Love from a Stranger," likewise from London. This one, however, dwells too long on romance and mystery to be a first-rate crime play, the shocks not arriving until the third act, when the bride discovers that the man she married on short acquaintance has a record for wife killing in Canada. He is merely after the fortune she won in a sweepstakes. How she defeats him provides the big thrill, which would be something like a minor masterpiece of its sort if the entertainment were in one act. For crime play fans who can wait indefinitely for the explosion, "Love from a Stranger" will do, particularly in that it has the benefit of Frank Vosper's acting virtuosity in an exhibitionist role. Jessie Royce Landis is agreeable and strong as the bride. Olive Reeves-Smith, A. G. Andrews and Mildred Natwick help hold up the quality of the performance.

Those Military Schools

"Bright Honor" is the latest of the anti-military school plays. It is by a writer whose aversions exceed his command of dramatic persuasions. Few playgoers, apparently, are moved by his arguments, probably because he puts on the stage a military school so lacking in discipline that it wouldn't last for a week in actual practice. The play's assertion that such surroundings become schools for cads and worse simply doesn't wash. Chiefly of interest in the cast is James Spottswood as the school's commandant. Leon Ames and Dorothy Tree, interesting players, are overborne by unprofitable parts.

The Savoyards to Stay

Pleasant news comes from the Martin Beck Theater that the eight-weeks engagement of the D'Oyly Carte Opera company in Gilbert and Sullivan repertory has been extended another eight weeks, to Dec. 12. Next week, "Patience" is the bill, to be followed by "Princess Ida." Supporting interest in the work of the principals is always good choral and orchestral performance.

If there is to be a censorship, let it be a censorship of taste, one is inclined to remark after considering the latest WPA production, "Horse Eats Hat," a rowdy and freakish farce; "Stork Mad," an atrocious farce about the Ontario baby derby; and "Mimie Scheller," an inexcusable exhibition of the behavior of a gunwoman awaiting execution.

Center Theater—**White Horse Inn**, musical spectacle, staged by Eric Charell; book by Hans Mueller, score by Ralph Benatzky; American adaptation by David Freeman, lyrics by Irving Caesar; presented by Lawrence Rivers Oct. 1, 1936

Ethel Barrymore Theater—**Night Must Fall**, melodrama by Emlyn Williams, who staged it and stars in it; presented by Sam H. Harris Sept. 28, 1936.

Futon Theater—**Love From a Stranger**, melodrama by Frank Vosper, who stars in it; staged by Auriol Lee; presented by Alex Yokel Sept. 29, 1936.

Forty-eighth Street Theater — **Bright Honor**, drama by Henry R. Misrock; presented by Jack Kirkland and Sam H. Grisman Sept. 27, 1936.

Photo Kislov

Vladimir Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, People's Artist of the Republic, Receiving the Order of the Red Banner of Labor at a Session of the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. Last May

Moscow Art Theater Beginnings

My Life in the Russian Theater, by Vladimir Nemirovitch-Dantchenko. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.75.

EVERYWHERE in the English-speaking world may be discovered traces of the influence of the Moscow Art Theater. In New York Eva Le Gallienne used it as a model for the Civic Repertory Theater's several seasons, and the Group Theater uses its methods of evolving characterizations in the acting. Tchekov found a permanent place in drama because of the encouragement he received from a good performance of "The Sea Gull," at the theater founded by Stanislavsky and Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, after it had failed in an obscuring production in St. Petersburg. In New York the Theater Guild directors for years have been considering the possibility of adopting a repertory plan, which is one basis of the Moscow Art Theater's success, only to forgo the delightful prospect because of economic conditions peculiar to the American stage. In an unpretentious way the Hedgerow Theater in Pennsylvania flourishes after the Moscow Art example.

Any approach to the Moscow Art Theater must consider the factors involved—some of them being racial, as well as artistic. First, the unhurried rehearsals, with their slow-paced, but thorough, achievement of characterization, are outside the tradition of the American stage, where three weeks of rehearsal often suffice to achieve a production that is superficially finished and at times penetrating in its characterization. When "The Blue Bird" was produced in Moscow, Stanislavsky was not satisfied until after more than 200 rehearsals. Asked how long he thought a play should be rehearsed, he replied, "Until it is ready."

* * *

The result of the Moscow Art Theater plan, where it is financially practicable—so far, only the Russians seem to have mastered its economics—is a richness of texture in the interpretation of the author and a seemingly effortless assimilation of a play's characters by the actors. This is by no means to say that equally talented players might not be found for a similar theater in the United States or England, but merely to remark that without the opportunities offered by such an organization there is no knowing how the actors of these countries might blossom out. As for the objection that repertory means frequent miscasting in any company of ordinary size, it should be remembered that the Moscow Art Theater company from the first has been of double size, making possible alternate casts of principals for many of its productions.

* * *

That historic 18-hour conversation between the founders of the Moscow Art Theater 38 years ago, when they outlined the policies of their proposed organization, is set down in all its implications in this book by Nemirovitch-Dantchenko. Their findings are of such point in relation to the theater of today generally that one need but summarize their scheme to show what thorough reformers they were. Traditions that had congealed barred the way to what was fresh, so they were determined to appraise every element in their productions, rejecting what was moribund. Many of the decrepit forms of the old theater cried out for change.

The players must be prompt at rehearsals. It was agreed that the theater exists for that which happens on the stage, for the creativeness of actor and author, and not for those who manage them. In the old theater the official form became more important than the art content. All sets and costumes must be suited to the plays in which they were used. A performance was to be "a monolithic spectacle in which all the parts were harmoniously merged."

Orchestral interludes were to be omitted because they intruded upon the unity of emotion. There should be silence in the corridors of the theater during performances. "It was necessary to contend with the offensive habit of the public coming in during the actual performance." No outsiders were to be allowed backstage and actors' benefits were to be abolished. Junior actors were to be trained during apprenticeship to submit their individualities to the service of the play. There were to be five or six complete dress rehearsals, closing the theater when necessary to perfect these performances. Rehearsals consumed more creative effort than performances.

There is a manifesto that is as revolutionary today as ever. How it all worked out is related in this book with a communicating enthusiasm, and a lively relish for the human contacts involved. Incidentally Tchekov is revealed in full portraiture, together with Stanislavsky and the whole gallery of Moscow Art Theater players.

E. C. S.

Portrayer of Racial Types

Heads and Tales, by Malvina Hoffman. New York: Scribner. $5.

ONCE more we are assured that the terrors of the jungle exist largely within the imaginations of the writers of adventure stories. William Beebe for years has been telling his readers that they may without concern enter into the life of the primeval forest and the primordial sea. Malvina Hoffman remarks that she would prefer to follow the back trails of the Javanese jungle than attempt to explore Third avenue in Manhattan. For the "savage" people have their code of justice, based upon mutual trust, that makes possible an approach to them without benefit of language.

Miss Hoffman found a universal tongue in appreciation of craftsmanship. Having taken the trouble to follow through the whole process of casting from clay or plaster figures, she could in all sincerity admire the skill and knowledge that went into carving a paddle or producing a balanced design in wrought iron. In this wise she could win the confidence of aborigine and peasant alike, in the Basque country or in the Australian bush.

* * *

Because of her scrupulous respect for this trust she was able to choose her models where she found them, as she ranged over the world in search of archtypes for the Hall of Man in Field Museum, Chicago. The long apprenticeship that prefaced her undertaking of this project five years ago began with Rodin in Paris after preliminary studies in sculpture with Herbert Adams and Gutzon Borglum. So successfully did she work under the French master's criticism that she absorbed the spirit of his teachings with no supercargo of imitation of her instructor.

In speaking of her work on the Races of Man series she writes: "Each race left its mark upon my consciousness with a vivid impression . . . I watched the natives in their daily life . . . Then I chose the moment at which I felt each one represented something characteristic of his race, and of no other. To register accurately just these subtle gestures and poses, I had to efface my own personality completely and let the image flow through directly from the model to the clay, without impediment of any subjective mood, or conscious art mannerism on my part."

Miss Hoffman remarks that even the experts need to be on their guard when dealing with the humor of primitive races. She tells of a Hollywood representative recording a ceremonial Indian chant on a sound disk. Later he was given a translation of the chant, and found that it repeated with many variations this sentiment: "Does the white man think that he can buy our secrets?"

Rodin said: "Malvina, an artist must learn the art of handling not only sculpture but human beings—there are all kinds in this world and you must learn to understand them all; you can enrich your own intelligence by studying their faults as well as their virtues—nothing is a waste of time if you use the experience wisely."

* * *

Miss Hoffman continued her studies with Mestrovic, in Yugoslavia. The chapter called "Behind the Scenes" contains an informing account of the processes of sculpture as well as pointed sayings by her teachers. Rodin went with her to the Louvre late in the afternoon and used the shadows cast by candlelight to show her how the planes flowed into one another in the Egyptian statues. "They knew—those old Egyptians," he would exclaim. "They never cut away too much; they knew where to leave the details enveloped, and only suggested by the perfect outline of the stone left uncut. One feels sure of their intention and their knowledge of anatomy, without being troubled by it."

* * *

More than half the book is devoted to Miss Hoffman's account of her adventures in many lands during her study of races. Ever warming is her appreciation of alien peoples as brothers and sisters. They provide subjects for many of the 250 illustrations. Her admiration of the native craftsman finds statement in this paragraph:

"Perhaps the most interesting discovery that I made during my travels was the instinctive art of primitive races—the art that is not taught but comes forth from the blood spontaneously. When this instinct of decoration and artistic proportion has been developed through generations of memory-training and expert craftsmanship, the primitive carvers can exceed most trained sculptors and designers both in speed of execution and in their innate sense of scale."

'Silver Jubilee'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

LAST spring the adjudicators in the Abbey Theater Playwriting competition delivered their judgment but refused to award any prizes on the ground that none of the plays submitted merited such recognition. The winning play, "Silver Jubilee," has just been staged.

The theme is that of Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes." The drama is not in the struggle to bring about the marriage but in the disillusionment of the kindly parish priest, who discovers that some of his young people are not so virtuous as they appear to be, and also that, arising out of his disapproval of the Sinn Fein policy in the days of the "troubles," there is concealed hostility to him among those who took part in the strife.

Here is tragedy and here also is comedy, for the priest takes it all with dignity and yet with a certain good humor which enables him to indulge a dry wit which is delightful. In the parish priest of the neighboring parish he has his foil, for Father O'Dowd is an optimist and inclined not to take things too seriously. The humanity in either priest is brought out in a different way and the author is here to be congratulated on his study of character.

The dialogue is crammed with lines of the epigrammatic order and it occasionally becomes ironic in humorous fashion. The reception given to the play on the first night by a capacity audience suggests that "Silver Jubilee" will enjoy a popularity equal to that of the earlier plays of O'Casey.

The honors of the performance go, unquestionably, to Michael J. Dolan, who, as Father O'Carroll, made the old man human and lovable but none the less the priest. Fred Johnson, as Father O'Dowd, seemed too young, albeit he had deep appreciation of the character. P. J. Carolan, as the father, and May Craig, as the mother of the girl, played by Aideen O'Connor, played conventional parts in the conventional manner, and as much is to be said for Miss O'Connor and for Cyril Cusack, who was the youth in the case. Ann Cleary, as the housekeeper, was excellent until the author made her tiresome.

Silver Jubilee, a Play in Three Acts by Cormac O'Daly. First Production. Abbey Theater, Dublin, Sept. 14, 1936. Producer, Hugh Hurt.

Henry Hull is to appear as Poe in a play by Sophie Treadwell, to be staged in New York by Arthur Hopkins.

Walter Huston is preparing his New York revival of "Othello."

Montage and Metaphor

By Harold Hobson

London

PAUL ROTHA'S new documentary, "Preface to Life," designed to illustrate all the processes that go to the making of a book, exploits that device of montage which the Russian Pudovkin claims to be the essential foundation of film technique.

Thus, the transition from the days of the worship of Ashtaroth and Baal to what is called "the sudden liberation" of Greece is indicated, not by any direct narrative, but by a single shot of a white-winged bird flying close to the skies; and the approach of Christianity is heralded by a rising tide.

Montage can be used, of course, not only in documentaries, but in straightforward narrative films. The use made of it in this connection was first exemplified in a Russian picture, "The Battleship Potemkin," directed by Eisenstein, which has never been licensed for public exhibition in England, though it has frequently been shown at places that do not acknowledge the authority of the British Board of Film Censors.

At the time of the making of this film Russia was short of the raw materials for picture-producing. The economic condition of the country did not warrant waste of any kind; every piece of celluloid that had been put through the camera had to be used in some way or other. This led to the discovery that apparently unrelated shots, when placed in juxtaposition, though they carried no logical narrative meaning, could yet provoke an emotion or release a feeling. Thus was born the theory of montage.

Eisenstein employed the methods of montage when he had to deal with the episode of a prisoner who received a pardon. Instead of presenting this scene in the ordinary narrative way he showed successive shots of a bird flying outside a barred window and a rippling stream. Montage has, in fact, many features in common with the literary devices of metaphor and simile. Shakespeare's rhapsody on England—

> This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
> This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,

and so on, is one of the most famous examples of prolonged metaphors in the English language; and to a montage-minded director who wished to present England on the screen, it might almost be a scenario ready for shooting.

Metaphors and similies are the defining marks of poetry—they give wings to the imagination. Inasmuch as montage brings poetry into the cinema, by visually linking together things that illuminate and enrich each other, it is to be welcomed.

Moreover, pictorially it affords opportunity for greatly decorating the screen. A flying bird or a running brook is obviously much more agreeable to look on than a picture of a convict receiving a letter of pardon. It is perhaps in the very attractiveness of the possibilities opened up by the theory of montage that a danger may lurk. The pictorial metaphors may be so lovely in themselves that the director is tempted to dwell on them at the expense of the meaning and plan of his film. Something of this difficulty is felt in connection with Mr. Rotha's identification of the coming of Christianity with the sea. The metaphor does not appear very apt because, frequently as the sea is referred to in English literature, it is not associated with a free and liberating force.

Furthermore, it is impossible to accept the practice of montage as the working foundation of film-making. Literature overcrowded with metaphors becomes, like Lyly's "Euphués," cloyingly rich and repellent. So would montage-obsessed films; besides which they would also be confused. Directors should see to it that pictorial metaphors substantiate the words of Shakespeare—

> Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
> Or captain-jewels in the carcanet.

Pantomime for Grown-Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"CARELESS RAPTURE," Mr. Ivor Novello's new entertainment at Drury Lane, is a pantomime for grown-ups. It contains a good deal of almost every variety of drama ever invented, except high tragedy. It begins like a large-scale musical comedy, with an army of chorus girls treading out their paces in a mammoth Mayfair beauty parlor.

To them enters a celebrated actress pursued by an impetuous young man, played by Mr. Novello himself. Next follows a scene between the young man, Michael, and the lady's wicked but wealthy fiancée, Sir Rodney Alderney, who is Michael's brother. In the best manner of nineteenth-century melodrama, Rodney threatens Michael with confiscation of his large private income, whilst Michael warns Rodney that he had better walk warily. With these sinister words the scene comes to an end. After that we are not surprised to find ourselves assisting at the last night of the lady's musical comedy, which enables Miss Dorothy Dickson, as the actress Penelope Lee, to execute a neat song and dance, whilst the Drury Lane stage slices itself up into sections, and aligns itself at different levels. Michael and Penelope then retreat to Hampstead Heath, where the stage manager again has a good time; the roundabouts and swings, the Cockneys and "pearly kings" of this rowdy but vigorous and colorful episode are well done.

* * *

Everyone then knocks off for a well-earned "breather," to find on the raising of the curtain after the interval, that Mr. Novello, as author, has transferred Mr. Novello, as actor, to China, where Rodney is Governor of Fu-Chin. Hereabouts is an episode of amateur dramatics, where Mr. Novello gives an impersonation that is almost immediately followed by an earthquake, which the scene-designers of Drury Lane take in their stride. After the earthquake is a ballet, and after the ballet a kidnaping, and after the kidnaping a marriage where the bridegroom is changed at the last moment. Then, not unreasonably, since it has been going on for three and a half hours, the whole thing comes to an end.

For ourselves, we have not found any convincing explanation why the business ever started. But this is a purely private opinion, for "Careless Rapture," which, as our synopsis has perhaps shown, has no connection with Browning, is already immensely popular, and seems likely to achieve a long run.

* * *

Jacques Deval's remarkable play of vicarious mother love, "Mademoiselle," which Mr. Noel Coward directs at Wyndham's Theater, does not quickly define its trend. We have got to know M. and Mme. Galvoisier quite well, and have been amused by their amiable bickering for a considerable time, before we have the slightest idea how the story is going to develop. Two thirds of the play is practically over before we grasp firmly the right end of the key that unlocks the mystery of the individuality of Mademoiselle, and see the explanation of her strange strength in her unsatisfied love for children.

Miss Madge Titheradge's performance of Mademoiselle is so intense, so controlled, so potentially dynamic, that it is the play's principal acting distinction. It matches well with the drama's peculiar power and strength.

Wyndham Theater — **Mademoiselle**, by Jacques Deval. Translated by Audrey and Wavemey Carton. Directed by Noel Coward. Presented Sept. 15, 1936.

The Cinema Festival at Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice

THE Fourth International Film Festival in Venice drew a brilliant and cosmopolitan audidence. The films were shown by day in the Cinema Palace and by night on the terrace of the Excelsior Hotel at the Venice Lido which could accommodate 2000 spectators. The optical and acoustic installations, fine as they had been in previous years, had this year been further improved. About 100 films, productions of 14 nations, were shown in the 22 days of the festival.

Two cups offered by Signor Mussolini for the best foreign and the best Italian films were awarded to "The White Squadron," (Roma films) and to "The Emperor of California," a German films in which the famous Luis Trenker was producer and leading actor.

The two cups offered by Count Volpi, president of the Venice Biennial Exhibition, for the best actor and actress, were assigned to Paul Muni for his performance in the American (Warner) film, "The Life of Pasteur," and to Annabella, who appeared in the French film, "The Armed Watch."

The cup given by the General Directorate for Cinematography to the best operator went to M. Greenbaum for the British film, "Tudor Rose." The cup for the best régisseur went to Jacques Feyder, producer of the French "Kermesse héroïque;" that for the best musical film to the German "Schlussakkord"; that for the best documentary film to "Jugend der Welt," showing the winter Olympic Games of Gärmisch Partenkirchen; and that for the best educative film to "Glance at the Bottom of the Sea" of the Italian "Istituto Nazionale Luce," an institution which also secured an award for its social-political film, "Il Cammino degli Eroi" (The Road of the Heroes), illustrating the Ethiopian campaign.

Paramount's "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a color film shot almost wholly in the open, was enthusiastically received; also the American film, "Mary of Scotland," featuring Miss Katharine Hepburn, Fredric March and Monte Blue; the British films "Tudor Rose," "The Man Who Worked Miracles," "Scrooge" (with the fine acting of Seymour Hicks, which received a medal) and a nature film showing the life of the seagulls which visit London; the French "Mayerling," which offered an impressive reconstruction of that often reconstructed tragedy; "The White Angel," in which Kay Francis took the part of Florence Nightingale; the fine Italian Luce film showing the ruins of Pompeii with the light effects upon them of an eruption of Vesuvius; "The Great Ziegfeld"; "La Damigella di Bard," with Emma Grammatica in the leading part; the American film, "The King Steps Out," featuring Grace Moore, a performance viewed by more than 2000 spectators; "The Mine" (British Instructional Films Ltd.) and "Water Power," a British documentary film, (both of which received medals); "The Robber Symphony," and the "Ave Maria" (an Italo-German film featuring Kate von Nagy and the Italian tenor Beniamino Gigli, whose singing especially delighted the audience); the Indian film "Immortal Flame," and some of Walt Disney's cartoons.

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Both Parties Charge Abuse In Key State

(Continued from Page 1)

poured into the Keystone State, if this expenditure is what the Republicans claim — a Democratic "slush" purse.

A survey of the voter situation in Pennsylvania in connection with registration figures last week defines a phenomenal growth of Democratic sentiment in that State in the last four years. Men like James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman; United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, chairman of the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, and Maj. George L. Berry, nationally known labor leader and head of labor's nonpartisan league for the re-election of President Roosevelt, have little doubt that if there is a free election and a fair count, the Keystone State will go Democratic in November by a good margin. The forecast, they hold, is buttressed both by conditions and figures.

Social Security

Thus, the closing down of many mining properties and the human suffering resulting among thousands of families from loss of employment in mines, mills and factories have weaned many voters away from the Republican party, and the attitude of the Republican-controlled Legislature in Harrisburg in playing politics with relief has caused wide defection from the G. O. P. ranks, they contend. Meanwhile, the Pennsylvania hunger marchers have made two sorties upon the lawmakers here within the last 12 months and have ranged the State end to end with the doctrine of social security, with particular reference to the unlikelihood of its provision under Republican suzerainty.

These have been potent influences in a State where the Democrats, although a minority party, have always had a sizable vote.

Since 1876

Looking at the record as far back as 1876 in this State, which has been computably Republican since the Civil War, the plurality for the Republican column progressed by leaps and bounds after it gave Hayes a less than 18,000 margin over Tilden. Theodore Roosevelt's lead over Parker in 1904 was 505,519, and this had become 987,796 for the 1928 campaign between Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Smith. The only setback was in 1932, when the Republican margin shrank to 157,592 in the Hoover-Roosevelt campaign.

As the Democrats see it now, however, the Republican "golden era" vote covering the 1920 to 1928 decade belongs to the past. The growing independence of labor, and now the social security thought during the unprecedentedly long depression, are viewed by them as potent influences at work in the Keystone State, and they confidently believe they have the best chance in post-Civil War history to carry Pennsylvania this year, the WPA scandals talk notwithstanding.

Bleakley in New York Charges State WPA Is '100 Per Cent Political'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—The charge that the Democrats are subsidizing voters with federal and state relief money, with which the Republicans are loading their chief guns as the campaign nears its finale, today had become major ammunition in the New York State campaign.

Justice William F. Bleakley, Republican nominee for Governor here, used it for his initial radiocast last night in a broadside which accused the State Works Progress Administration of being "100 per cent political." He asserted that the New York situation mirrored the federal policy in putting favorites in big positions in this field.

Point was given to the Bleakley accusation today with the resignation of Col. William E. Hoyer, director of the local WPA investigating unit, with the statement that efforts to pursue an inquiry which revealed scores of bogus addresses in a survey of the welfare needs of absent relief workers last April had been hampered.

Hoyer Resigns

In a letter addressed to Lieut. Col. Brehon V. Somervell, New York City WPA administrator, Colonel Hoyer said his resignation was induced by "self-respect," asserting that 11 members of his staff had been kept idle because the Administration higher-ups feared the disclosures a further study might bring.

Justice Bleakley said the best proof that political leaders were improperly trying to make use of WPA jobs was in the refusal of the Administration here to permit inspection of its records. His speech was primarily a definition of the Republican attitude toward relief, and he reiterated many times that while a Republican victory would not end this type of assistance, it would terminate "the waste, the extravagance, the high administrative cost and the politics in which it has become so involved."

"Everyone in the State who knows anything about relief under WPA knows that the Administration is 100 per cent political in character," he added, "that the wages paid to foremen, inspectors, engineers, supervisors and a horde of overlings are all out of proportion to the value of the services they render or which they could earn in private employment, and that they are greatly in excess of the wages paid to the man on relief."

Party Favorites

"The best proof of that is the fact that the state administrator has definitely refused access or inspection of public records, which would reveal the salary lists of the political favorites and disclose the cost of administration in this State. The same thing applies throughout the nation. The great majority of all the men holding this kind of job are not those taken from the relief rolls, but are the political favorites of the local bosses. It is through the activity of these men that the Administration is counting on delivering the votes of the unemployed to the New Deal."

Declaring that the right to vote was the "greatest right guaranteed to an American citizen," Justice Bleakley addressed himself to the thousands of relief workers, saying that "no one need be afraid, no matter how he votes, that his position will be affected," because relief wages were "not the money of any particular party or of any particular person."

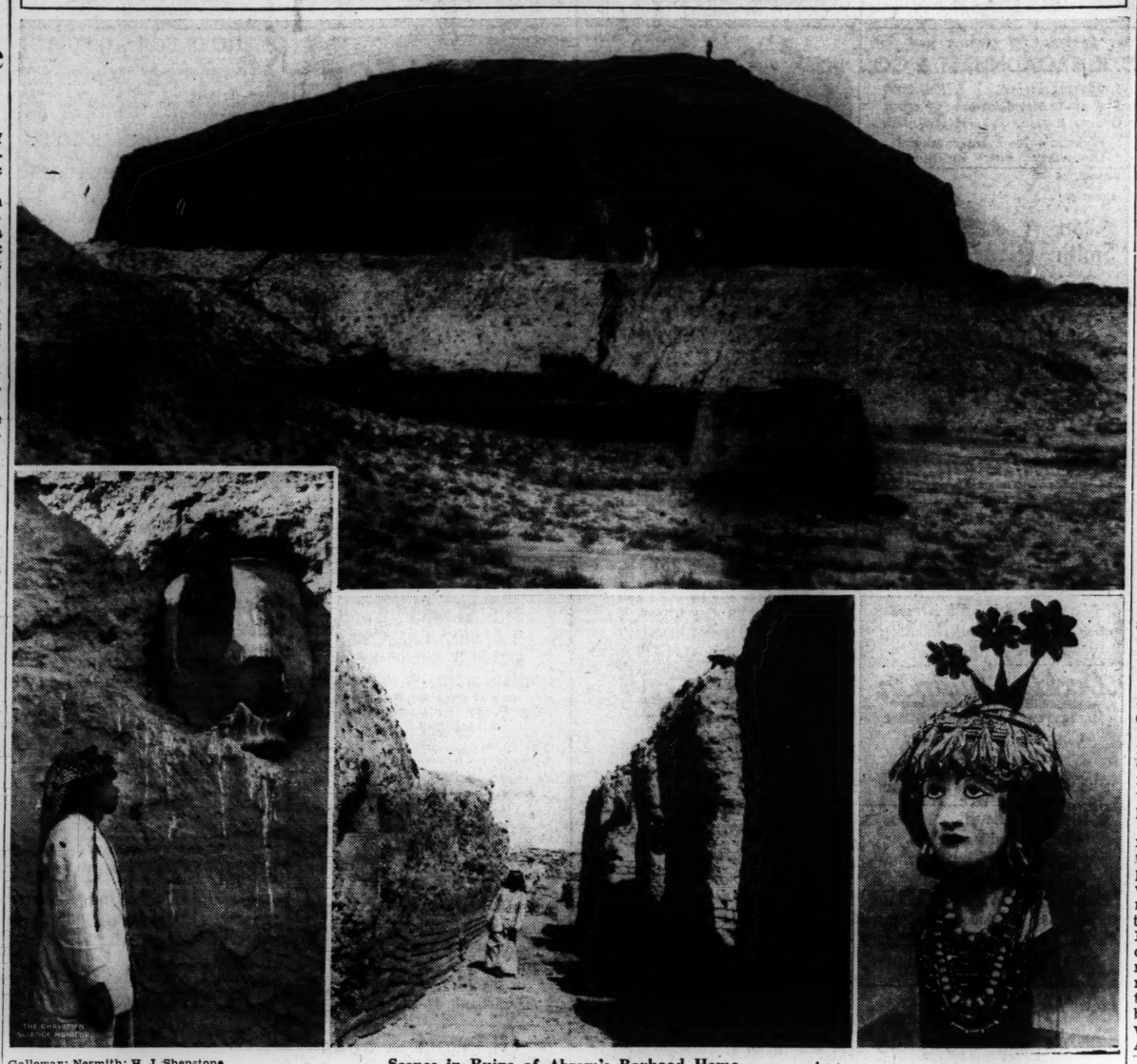
"Whether you be Democrat or Republican, New Dealer or anti-New Dealer, make it your business to vote—and vote in accordance with your conscience," he continued.

"There isn't a man on relief today who doesn't know of men over him performing less actual work than he performs who are getting many times the amount of money he is getting. They know that the only reason he is getting that is because he has influence. I am saying to those men, that is not fair and it is not right—not fair to the man on relief or to the man who has got to pay the taxes.

"I shall see to it that relief is administered honestly, that the cost of administration shall bear reasonable relation to the amount of relief expenditures and that no one will be fattening himself at the relief crib, while thousands of men and women in this State who have been certified for relief are not receiving it.

"What I want to see is that every dollar which is taken from the man who has a job shall go to the man who hasn't one, without any graft and without any waste, so that both the employed and unemployed shall get a fair deal."

This Once Was Ur of the Chaldees



Galloway; Nesmith; H. J. Shepstone

Scenes in Ruins of Abram's Boyhood Home

Upper—The Ziggurat, or Temple-Tower, Once Resplendent in Four Colored Terraces. Lower Left—A Food Storage Vessel in a Private House. Lower Center—The "Street of Abraham" in the Excavations at Ur. Lower Right—Chased Golden Headdress, Heavy Golden Earrings, Necklaces and Beads Found in Royal Tombs at Ur

Ur in Dim Antiquity Knew Culture

City of Abram's Birth Was Among the First Springs of Civilization—Law, Letters, Trade and Art Found Highly Developed While Europe a Wilderness—Even Egypt Bows to Tigris-Euphrates Achievements

By **R. H. Markham**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land

Fifth of 51 Articles

UR (Chaldea), Iraq—Shortly after noon on a hot summer day, as I was rushing over a bleak and barren road beside the Euphrates River, I saw in the distance a drab, gray mound rising from a drab, gray plain.

It looked like a little pyramid, dulled and flattened by the weight of time. I recognized it as my destination, the temple, tower, or Ziggurat, in Ur of the Chaldees.

Having started from the fabled city of Baghdad, which sits beside the Tigris River at the point where that vast sheet of muddy red water comes near to its twin stream, the Euphrates, I had been riding since early morning over arid, dusty wastes. My driver and I in an excellent American car had sped across the treeless plain to Babylon, traversed the cool, dust-covered unkempt palm groves at Hillah, turned south along the Euphrates and for seven hours almost without respite, had raced south toward the Persian Gulf.

Women Work, Men Ride

We passed long lines of camels swinging against the cloudless skies. We met dark, thin-faced people carrying wizened babies astride shoulders, or holding trotting children by the hand. Both men and women wore dresses and had thrown shawls loosely over their heads. Many black-clad figures carried huge bundles of dry twigs upon their bending backs and we knew that they were women.

The jaunty figures whose airy garments gayly floated in the breeze as they dashed along on spirited horses we knew were men. Sometimes mother and baby rode a donkey as father walked. Oftener father and baby rode complacently along as mother trudged in the rear. Now and then we saw a whole family on a valiant, long-eared beast; father was in the middle holding baby in front, while mother clung on precariously behind.

Pairs of donkeys or of any mules, or of cows, or of small oxen, or a cow and a donkey yoked together, pulled little wooden plows through dry and dusty fields. Bare-legged men, with skirts tucked high at the waist, dug ditches to lead muddy water to thirsty gardens.

The Ziggurat at Ur

This was the east side of the great Verdant Crescent, a valley that for millenniums was famed as the earth's garden spot, but now for the most part it is dry. There are some groves, a few bounteous fields, now and then a village, a reed-filled swamp, a willow-lined stream, and a fruit-laden orchard, but the sun beats very hot, clouds of dust sweep over the empty plains, the occasional drab houses are bleak and bare, and nature rarely gives you an exuberant welcome.

A half day of that is tedious, so I was delighted at last to see the temple-tower of the city of Ur, one of the world's first homes of an advanced culture and civilization. It lies 135 miles above the northern tip of the Persian Gulf.

We brought the car to a stop near the base of the mound and I ran eagerly up a broad, gently sloping stairway to stand upon the peak of the once awe-inspiring Ziggurat in Abram's home town. He himself had often seen that very pile of bricks, for it had been built as long before his time as the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers preceded the Wrights' first airplane.

A Fountainhead of Culture

As Terah's youthful son tended flocks or guided caravans over dusty roads, he looked up at this same magnificent monument, rising then in four rectangular terraces to proclaim the might and majesty of the moon god Ningal.

This was once the highest, grandest structure in the whole flat country. With avid voices, romance-loving men told in distant market places of the many-storied wonder that rose to meet the moon.

And the city once lying about the pile of bricks on which I stood had indeed been worthy of its foremost temple. It had been the capital of Sumer, one of the first springs of culture. Research on the site by the distinguished archaeologist, Sir Leonard Woolley, has convinced many scholars that Ur is far older than was formerly believed, and that it may be in the world's first civilized land.

Sumerian Culture

Even when this Ziggurat was built almost three centuries before Abram, who was here more than 4000 years ago, Ur was a very old city. Marvelous objects of gold and silver and colored stones have been found about this tower that were made and worn and buried a millennium and a quarter before this pile of bricks was raised.

It is estimated that there were buried beneath the narrow, sun-baked streets over which Abram walked, treasures that were then as ancient as today are the columns of Julius Caesar in the city of Mussolini.

For centuries Sumerian civilization had excelled. Scholars are not in agreement as to whether culture first flowered along the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers, or along the Nile, to say nothing of relics not yet adequately studied in other parts of the world.

But if we accept the views of the "Mesopotamian school" of archeologists, when Ur was moving toward its zenith, possibly no Egyptian pyramid had yet lifted its peak into the sky, no Sphinx stared into the mysteries of time, no many-columned Nile temples attracted yearning pilgrims and no pure gold ornaments adorned the palace walls beside the Nile. All that was yet to be. No Babylon stood beside the Euphrates. Mycenae, Troy and Crete were not yet written on the scroll of time; Athens might have been an inn beside a donkey driver's trail, China and India were still in large part almost as wild as Europe's forests.

At an early period, Sumer had a written language, a fairly just and intricate juridical code, a vast business with trading posts many miles from home, a banking system, excellent two-story houses, four-wheeled wagons, domestic animals, fields that yielded fine dates and barley, excellent breeds of cattle, and boats that could make distant journeys along the coast.

Sumerian artisans worked gold, silver, and brass with skill and taste which goldsmiths still might admire. Mother of pearl was delicately carved. Beautiful ivory was worked into exquisite inlaid figures, and wood was transformed into elegant furniture.

Sumerian masons used the arch millenniums before it came to Europe. Wool was worked into fine and durable cloth, much linen was woven, and a muslin-like fabric was extensively produced. Metal cooking utensils were made. The gold helmets of that time are almost equal to the finest which European medieval artisans wrought in steel when armor-making was at its zenith. The bronze axes have never been surpassed and rarely equaled.

Terah Prepares to Leave

There were large and beautiful harps, to the music of which women sang songs and ballads. There were stories of the flood, of creation and of the races of men. There were statues and friezes, ornaments and jewels, rigid rules of conduct, and an established social order.

Ur was one of humanity's earliest road makers.

If you can stand the afternoon heat of this blazing sun, come to the dusty top of the moon god's tower with me and we shall watch the streams of Sumerian culture as they pour themselves into the current of human history.

One goes north to mingle with the Hittites and Lydians and thence to flow into Greece.

Or it passes round the desert and descends on the other side of the Verdant Crescent into Palestine and Egypt.

Via Athens, Thebes, and Jerusalem, Ur flows through all the countries of the world, down all the ages of time, bringing enrichment to all the children of men.

And you and I today, as we buy or sell, tend crops, make laws for social conduct, erect walls or write books, owe a great debt to these black-haired Sumerians, whose story lies beneath the dust beside our Ziggurat.

For a time Ur had been one of the world's foremost cities, in which any one might be proud to live, yet Terah wanted to get his family away—and Terah had good reasons.

Growing Interest In Ballot Is Taken By Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6—Ever since women were granted the right of suffrage in 1920, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has consistently taken the position that with the conferring of the privileges of citizenship came the obligation to assume a proportionate share in the responsibilities of government.

"As evidence that organized women have come to regard the casting of the ballot as a necessary requisite of good citizenship, reports from clubs generally show an increasing number of voting members in each succeeding election," according to the chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, Mrs. J. D. Atwood of Roswell, New Mexico.

"The responsibility of club women in an election is three-fold. First, they should vote; second they should inform themselves as to candidates and issues so that their ballots will reflect intelligent discrimination, prompted by loyalty to the State above any feeling of loyalty to a political party; and third, they should use their influence in their communities to cause indifferent women to exercise their right of franchise," says Mrs. Atwood.

"Clubs can render a patriotic service through organized effort to encourage women to register and to vote; but it should always be remembered that clubs and club officers should meticulously refrain from any attempt to influence any voter in the choice of candidates or parties.

"The result of an election should represent the will of the majority of the people. If the women of America participate in an election in a feeble way, then the result of the election may not fairly represent the will of the majority of the total electorate. Benjamin Franklin said that he had come to believe that the will of the majority is nearly always right. Can not we as good citizens do our part to insure that the result in November will be truly expressive of the will of the majority of our great American nation?"

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United States and Canada

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United States and Canada

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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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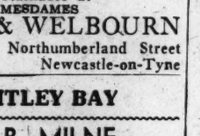
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Lecture posters and printing a speciality.

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Every new material and every new style is represented in very comprehensive displays of Autumn Coats and Dresses. Prices, of course, are extremely moderate and the variety of sizes and fittings enables us to fit your figure exactly. You will be under no obligation by calling to see them.
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"Bradford's Leading Drapers"
SERVICE and SATISFACTION Every Time at
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PROVISION EXPERTS
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Prices from 12/11d.
Special orders given minute attention.
A visit from you will be appreciated.
Telephone 6799 Close Saturdays, 1 p. m.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

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BROWN, MUFFS
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

LADDERS
For All Trades
Compare our prices, which include FREE delivery.
CHAS. A. BROWN
8a Bower Street Phone 2186

Rubber Floors
Will beautify your Kitchen, Scullery, or Bathroom. Beautiful Designs: Lifelong Wear: Dust and Damp Proof; Soft to the Tread.
SAMUEL PICKERING
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CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
GLASS & CHINA
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QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MODEL HOUSE ON VIEW
Ring up HALIFAX 4808 for immediate delivery.
JOHN E. CURRINGTON
Grocer and Provision Dealer
Trafalgar St. Stores, King Cross, Hx.
Please give us a trial.
SPECIALITIES
Danish Butter and Ham
Irish Roll
Orders Called For by Request

'Phone 2913
Agent for G. E. C. Electric Washer
ARTHUR ELLIS
Maker of All Kinds of
WASHING, WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES
New Rollers and Repairs—Electric Washers
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Coal! Coal! Coal!
Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
OFFICE: 245 KING CROSS
DEPOT: 4 ST. PAUL'S STATION
TEL.: 61028 HALIFAX

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ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Tailor
2 Crown Street, Halifax

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Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
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General Provision Stores
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Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
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PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High-Class Leather and Fancy Goods
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(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
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Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

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Only the best of any quality and at low, competitive prices.
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Cross Church Street
for
FIREPLACE MAKERS
WALL and FLOOR TILERS
BUILDERS IRONMONGERS
TEL. 898

Blackburn's, Victoria Lane
High Class Florists for Your Requirements
SEEDS, FLOWERS, BULBS
Members of FTDA

HULL

GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE SHIRTS WITH CHARACTER
The MARTUS Poplin Shirt 10/6
The WELTUS Poplin Shirt 7/6
PATTERN CARDS ON APPLICATION
Agents:
STREFFORDS of HULL, YORKS.

ILKLEY

BEANLANDS
of BROOK STREET
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 65 Years
PHONE 401

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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THE ELECTRICITY SHOP
for electric fires, vacuum cleaners, lamp fittings, domestic appliances, refrigerators, etc. Regd. electrical contractors for private houses, churches, factories . . . etc.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

Musical Instruments

BABY GRAND PIANOS
AND BABY UPRIGHT PIANOS
ACCORDIONS RADIO
10,000 Records in Stock Including H.M.V. Connoisseur
BARKERS
6-7-8 Albion Place
LEEDS TEL. 22086

DRESSMAKERS and LADIES' TAILORS
— Quality and Service —
Goldsworthy & Sweeting
112 Woodsley Road, off Belle Vue Road
Wide Range of Materials Made Up at Moderate Charges

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

— IRONMONGER —
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J. E. THORP
9 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Tel.: 51293

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

Foot Wear Specialists
T. Myers
1 North Lane, 61 Otley Rd., Headingley
Agents for
Norvic & Miscot, Diana, Broadway-"K" Shoes, Startrite for Children.

For GOOD MEAT
PHONE
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road
546 Scott Hall Road Tel, 42958
32 Rider Road
76 Main St., Burley in Wharfedale Tel. 43

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-mades Hats in Harmony
Rhodes & Read Ltd
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

WALTER BARKER
FAMILY GROCER
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
Hyde Park Corner 255 Roundhay Road
57 Gt. George St Street Lane Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown.
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

MIDDLESBROUGH

T. WHATLEY & SON
LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
288/290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

DICKSON & BENSON
LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855
Phone 3793 Established 1854
J. H. WRAY
High Class
MEAT PURVEYOR
188 LINTHORPE ROAD
MIDDLESBROUGH

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

C. O. RYMER
CONTRACTING PAINTER and DECORATOR
26 Belle Vue Street, FILEY
Phone Filey 48

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82 Newborough St. 13 Ramshill Rd.
Private Christmas Cards, Calendars, Christmas and New Year Cards, Diaries for 1937.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCARBOROUGH *(Continued)*

K SHOES FOR AUTUMN!
There are 1500 K's awaiting you—my personal choice for Scarborough. Come and be fitted without obligation. *Every fitting scientifically checked by X-Ray.* Your measurements registered for your future convenience. Ladies' K's from 16/9d., men's K's from 18/9d.
VERNON TURNER LTD.
K Shoe Specialists
21 NEWBOROUGH SCARBOROUGH

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sharrow 51682 daily.
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Melling Bros
LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at Hunter's Bar and Branches
TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

Costello
COATS, GOWNS, FURS
36 FARGATE

Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL Totley SPARE PARTS
OIL Rise TYRES
71176

Quality ✦ Service ✦ Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
FAMILY GROCER
City Prices—City Qualities Deliveries Anywhere
492 FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 31252

All Best Makes of Footwear Stocked
COMFORT SHOE SHOP
C. L. MOWER
186 Whitham Road
Tel. 60633

See our *New Season* show of grey SABLE and CAFFA SQUIRREL COATS
Fur Collars from 19/6
S. A. Turvey
22 Ecclesall Road. Tel. 23451

OXCROFT
Britains Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
191 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD 1 Phone 23184 23185 & 23125

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home-Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

Furnish and Decorate at
JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS
LTD.
When Price and Quality are Considered Together THEIR VALUE IS UNBEATABLE
Let Them Submit You an Estimate *Free of Cost.*
LEOPOLD STREET Tel. 21374

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

WAKEFIELD

MASCOT
Shoes for men and women
from
Messrs. Simpsons Mascot Shoe Store
BOROUGH MARKET

MAISON CARR
Registered
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving, 5 Systems
From 12/6 to 25/-
Registered Eugene Waver Toilet Preparations in Stock
Open Wednesday Afternoons
22 Hall Road, Lupset
Tel. 3235

Modern and Period Furniture
DEWHIRST'S
Westgate, Wakefield
Estab. 1772 PHONE 2829

YORK

Ladies' Distinctive Coats, Costumes, Millinery and Blouses at Keen Prices.
ILES
Specialists in Gloves. Parliament St., York

York County Hygienic Laundries, Ltd.
High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your nearest Depot, "The Post Office" Telephone No. 3311 Foss Islands, York

JOHN CROSS Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace, and Market St., York

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

YORK *(Continued)*

Patronised by Royalty
arden Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
Ethel Jones
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York Tel. 4265

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Telephone 25391
A. Locke & Son
Locksmiths
General Jobbing Ironmongers
Electrical and Plumbing Work Done
Day and Night Service
30 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH
Work Shop—Bank Lane, Clyde Street

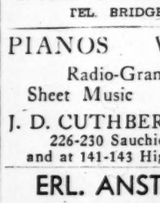
New Season's Heather Honey
Geo. Gibbs & Co.
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

Ladies' Hairdressers
Eugène Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
Agents for:
Helena Rubinstein's Preparations
The Mirror Lady
140 Princes Street (West End) Tel. 26459

"A Tour Through Scotland"
Over 100 of the Finest Views
In Tartan Covers .....Price 1/6
In Stiff Tartan Boards.....Price 2/-
Bound in Tartan Silk.....Price 3/6
Geo. Stewart & Co. Ltd.
92, George Street, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

DOWN QUILTS
Exclusive Rayon Silk Marocain Down Quilts, ruched designs with embroidery. Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Beige, Peach.
Double Size 65/- Spreads to Match 27/6
Double Size 79/6 Spreads to Match 35/-
Rayon Marocain Down Quilts with tucked medallion centre and frilled edge Rose, Blue, Gold, Green.
Double Size 39/6 Spreads to Match 20/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW W. 2. Tel. Western 2016

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

MISS ASWORTH
Millinery, Gowns, Coats
398 BYRES ROAD, GLASGOW, W. 2
Phone: Western 6098
Branch: 243 Crow Road, Glasgow, W. 1

M. S. Macvean
Millinery, Gowns, Tailor Mades, Furs and Sports Wear
14 NEWTON TERRACE, CHARING CROSS
Telephone: Douglas 592

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2618

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

Home Furnishing Specialists
Schemes, Estimates and Samples of Materials Free
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
509 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Your Duty to Beauty A Visit to
ROBINA COPLAND
BEAUTY SALON

Registered
Eugène Permanent Waver
291 Sauchiehall St. Ph: Douglas 1610

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street
Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by Skilled Mechanics.

FIREPLACES
Inexpensive modern designs
From £3.19.6.
Stockists of Leading Stoves Cookers and Combination Grates
GEO. McALPINE & SONS LTD.,
Fireplace and Foundry Showrooms:
66 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Study in Expressions

Monitor Camera Club From E. Paulene Holden, Hollywood, Calif.

Food Vendors in Shanghai

Lines About Leaders–38

By a Staff Artist

Thaddeus Kosciusko
(1746-1817)

KOSCIUSKO towers above the field of ordinary greatness.
He was a son of liberty, of that liberty which is for all.
And he filled two continents with the glory of his deeds.
He was born in the home of a gentleman farmer in Poland.
Little is known of him before events drew him into the light.
Poland was governed by an oligarchy of aristocrats at the time.
Of 12,000,000 inhabitants, over 11,000,000 were peasant serfs.
Kosciusko belonged to the nobility, but he valued human rights.
In 1764, Prussian and Russian armies invaded his country.
Frederick and Catherine claimed to defend the people of Poland.
Realizing their real plan, Kosciusko awakened his compatriots.
He organized a campaign to fight the ambitious monarchs.
But the nobles soon betrayed him; his coward king flew away.
And 2,000,000 Poles found themselves annexed to other nations.

IN FACT the hero was not defeated; his ideal remained.
Years passed, bringing along a beautiful opportunity.
The American Colonies demanded independence from England.
Kosciusko immediately sailed to render help to the New World.
"What can you do?" asked Washington when he arrived.
Try me and see, answered the Pole to the Commander-in-Chief.
The answer pleased Washington, who made him his aid at once.
The foreigner served with distinction throughout the war.
And the American Republic bestowed a citizenship upon him.

BUT Poland was invaded again and called her countryman.
Back at his post, Kosciusko was proclaimed Generalissimo.
He started from Cracow at the head of some 5000 men.
The adversary forces comprised 150,000 disciplined soldiers.
The resistance endured; the struggle lasted long months.
The hero looked to the masses for more support.
They gave it to him with splendid, wholehearted devotion.
He recovered much ground from the allied enemies at first.
All Europe admired his bravery, but help was sought in vain.
Again the nobles betrayed; again the King of Poland was afraid.
Finally Kosciusko found himself attacked from every side.
And he fell wounded on the field among his slain compatriots.
A party of Cossacks came scouring the battleground for plunder.
Recognizing the famous Pole, they lifted him up tenderly.
They prepared a crude stretcher and bore him to their chief.
The Russian commander treated him with distinguished respect.
But Catherine threw him into a fortified castle for life.

THE Tsarina little guessed that her reign was almost over.
She passed on to be followed to the throne by her son Paul.
The new Tsar visited Kosciusko and gave him his freedom.
As the sovereign returned his sword to him, he responded:
I thank Your Highness, but I have no longer need of a sword.

IN 1795, Poland had ceased to exist as a national entity.
Kosciusko sailed to the United States for the second time.
On American soil he was hailed with boundless enthusiasm.
Washington clasped his hand and escorted him to the Potomac.
And Congress awarded him a life pension and a tract of land.
Later, the hero accepted a humble invitation in Switzerland.
This home was to be the refuge of the Pole until he passed on.
The record of Kosciusko is stainless, his career unique.
On his memory there falls no night, no shadow of any kind.

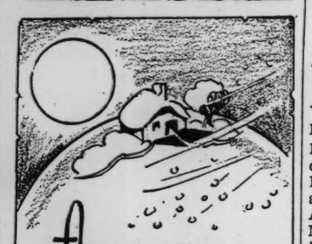
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copr. 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Nomads of the Desert

Monitor Camera Club From E. Paulene Holden

Native Boy and Camels at Port Sudan, East Africa

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A TOUCH of comedy is introduced by the Oakland, Calif., reader who shares today's cryptogram. The asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

KYV *XFMVIEFI XFMVIEZEX XFMVIEJ KYV XFMVIEVU. "XF- FUEVJJ, XFMVIEFI, UF KYV XFMVIEVU VMVI XFMVIE KYV *XFMVIEFI?" "RY, PVJ!" XFM-VIEVU KYV *XFMVIEVJJ.

2. Letter Changing

A CHICAGO reader shares with others an opportunity to build a house. He suggests starting with a BRICK. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing that BRICK to a HOUSE. It has been done in 13 moves. Can anyone build his house any quicker?

3. A Bit of Latin

A POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., reader offers an opportunity to brush up a bit on Latin, and at the same time to decipher a puzzle type of slogan. The use of phonetics enters here and there, but it should not be too difficult for students of Latin. Can you translate it?

QUIS CRUDUS ENIM LECTUS ALBUS ET SPIRAVIT.

4. What Price?

THE receipts of an automobile dealer were $21,000 after having sold a certain number of cars at a uniform price. Had he sold one more car and received $100 less per car, he would have received the same sum. How many cars were sold, and what was the price of each?

5. Rebus

AST. LOUIS, Mo., puzzler contributes today's rebus, which represents a five-letter word. With the clue offered below, it should not be difficult.

L

You need not search so very far:
In engines, 'tis "a starting bar."

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Said Lady Astor to the King

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related that one day soon after Lady Astor went to her new home in England she was invited to a reception attended by King Edward. His Majesty was hugely enjoying a bit of repartee with the witty Lady Astor when an English lady who seemed to feel that the newcomer was getting more than her share of royal attention asked the King to join a group in a game of bridge.

"I will if Lady Astor will join," replied the King gallantly.

"Please excuse me, Your Majesty," replied Lady Astor, "but the truth is I don't even know a king from a knave."

The monarch's laugh could be heard across the hall—and he also refused to join the game.

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Decides to Stay North

REGINALD ROBIN, James Robin, Joseph Robin, John Robin, Robert Robin, Rupert Robin, William Robin, Wallace Robin, Thomas Robin, and Theodore Robin were hopping about on a lawn and flying up and down to and from a tree the way robins do. And so were Mrs. James Robin and Mrs. Joseph Robin and Mrs. John Robin and Mrs. Robert Robin and other Mrs. Robinses and some of their children, so that anybody in the house who looked out of the window would have said to anybody else in the house who was within hearing distance that there was a flock of robins on the lawn getting ready to fly south for the winter.

"I do feel so pleasantly excited, Mrs. Robin," chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin to Mrs. Robert Robin. "I always do feel so pleasantly excited when we are about to fly south."

"So do I, Mrs. Robin," chirped Mrs. Robert Robin. "I enjoy the long flight."

"And then I am so pleasantly excited," chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin, "when one knows spring is coming again up here and we are getting ready to fly back again."

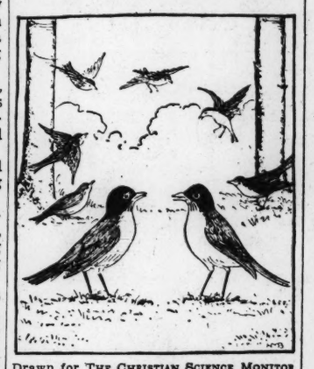
"So do I," chirped Mrs. Robert Robin. "I really don't know, Mrs. Robin, which place I like best. But I do enjoy flying back and forth."

"Thomas tells me," chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin, "that they haven't been able to persuade Reginald not to stay here all winter."

"That's what Robert tells me too," chirped Mrs. Robert Robin. "What he wants to stay here for when the weather gets cold and the wind is cold and the rain is so cold it turns into what is called 'snow' I'm sure I don't understand. But of course Reginald Robin is a bachelor and has no family and can do as he pleases."

"He has a nest in a barn, Mrs. Robin," chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin. "So he says he doesn't mind the winter weather a bit. And he says there are many days when it is warm enough for him to fly about."

"But think, Mrs. Robin, think," chirped Mrs. Robert Robin, "how lonely it must be with all his friends away in the south."



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Am So Pleasantly Excited," Chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin

"You would think so," chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin. "But it seems Reginald has made some winter friends of his own. Queer friends I call them. A cow, Mrs. Robin. And a horse. And a pig. They all live in the barn together."

"Reginald always was an odd bird," said Mrs. Robert Robin.

"I see him hopping this way," chirped Mrs. Thomas Robin, lowering her chirp. "Why, how do you do, Reginald. We were just conversing about you. We were hoping that you are coming south with us when we fly."

"No," chirped Reginald Robin. "I think not. I think I shall return to my winter nest in the barn."

"We've all been trying to persuade him to fly south, Mrs. Robin," said John Robin, who had flown down from a tree and was hopping about. "But it's no use. Reginald simply will not fly away with us to the sunny south. He actually seems to prefer living all winter in a barn with a horse, a cow, and a pig."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Fancy Pillows

DURING the summer months I have been utilizing my scraps of voiles, organdies, and silks, in making fancy pillows, which when finished resemble huge flowers with many-colored petals.

It was my idea to finish a number of them and sell them shortly before the holidays. But neighbors who see them are already asking me for prices on them.

I should be glad to send pattern and instructions for making to anyone sending a stamped envelope.—Mrs. Jennie Steffey, Basco, Ill.

In Lighter Vein

Slight Mistake

The jerry-builder had retired late on Saturday, dreaming of a peaceful day before him, free from the rush and scurry of everyday existence. Alas for his hopes! Early in the morning he was awakened by an excited night watchman.

"Please, sir," he gasped, "one of the new houses has fallen!"

"What!" roared the builder. "You mean to say that one of my new, well-built, desirable villa residences has come to grief? How did it happen?"

"Well, sir," explained the watchman, "as far as I can make out, there was a little mistake. The man took the scaffolding down before they put the wallpaper on."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

All Set!

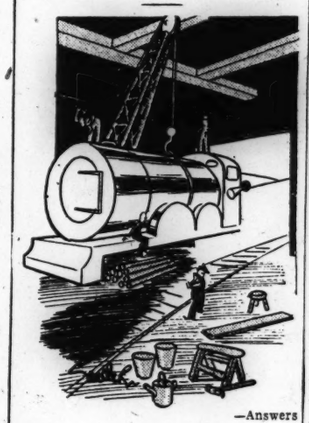
"I hear Doris is getting married. Did she do well?"

"Yes, indeed. He has a full dress suit and his mother runs a restaurant."

Well, Hardly That!

"It's the sporting instinct that makes me order oyster stew—I might find a pearl"

"And you might find an oyster."



—Answers

"Now to find some wheels"

Hard Enough

"What did you find hardest in learning to drive?"

"A brick wall!"—*Calendar.*

A Demo-publican

"What are your politics?"

"I am a Jeffersonian Republican."

Rearranged

"Yesterday some acquaintances of mine decided to rearrange the furniture in my house."

"And where did they put the radio?"

"Back in the window at the Easy Credit Music Shoppe."

Put Out

"What happens when light falls into water at an an 'e of 45 degrees?" asked teacher.

"It goes out, sir," said the bright pupil.—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

Oof!

"I insured my voice," stated the famous singer, "for £50,000."

"And what," asked his rival, "have you done with the money?"—*Marc Aurelio* (Rome).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ships to China

THIS game combines quick thinking and fast action, and those playing it must be alert if they do not wish to be counted out.

The players either sit or stand in circle formation. Then the leader starts the fun by tossing a handkerchief to another player, calling as he does so, "Ships to China." This player must catch the handkerchief and toss it to a third player with the question, "What are you sending?"

This third player catches the handkerchief and quickly names the cargo, which should be some word beginning with the letter C (for China), such as chocolate, cabbages, cornstarch, etc The third player then throws the handkerchief to another player and calls, "Ships to China," and the game continues as before. Players who fail to produce a proper cargo, or who duplicate one already given, drop out of the game.

Sometimes the leader will change the country without warning, which, of course, means that the cargoes must all begin with a new letter. For instance, Ships to Ireland would carry indigo, iron, incubators, Indians, and so on. When this happens, even the nimble-witted ones are often caught napping. The game continues as long as desired, or until most of the players have been eliminated.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'And Ye Visited Me'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

MRS. B—— has an unusual way of giving pleasure to others. She is a lover of flowers and always has blossoms in her garden or windows; so she will arrange a lovely bouquet and go to the large hospital which is not far from her home and ask the supervisor to direct her to the room of some out-of-town patient who is well enough to receive visitors, but is too far from her own home to expect any.

Entering the room, she will introduce herself, present her flowers, and chat for a little while. If the patient is responsive (and she usually is, for Mrs. B—— is a good listener as well as a good conversationalist) and asks her to return, she will come back again in a day or so, bringing a magazine or fruit or another bouquet, and will continue to come until the patient has been dismissed from the hospital. Then Mrs. B—— seeks another patient.

The nurses and supervisors have come to know Mrs. B—— very well, and they regard her as a valuable ally.

Quotation For Today

PREJUDICE is the child of ignorance.
—HAZLITT

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Let the Rust brothers look next into the possibility of a miniature cotton picker, for removing lint from a blue serge suit. It sounds like a bonanza.

Weston Leader: Most of the 100,000 automobiles junked every month are probably passable; but that's why they're junked.

St. Louis Star-Times: Dude ranch: A place for glorious outdoor experience where people go to play bridge.

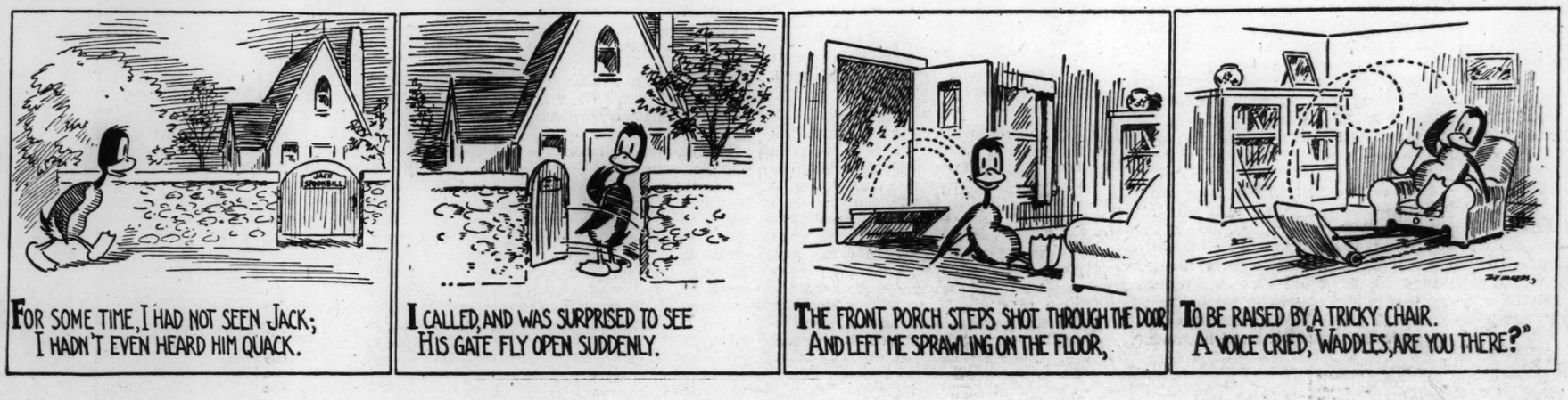
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Dobson Forges Ahead*

By LE PELLEY

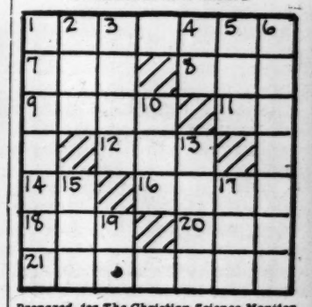
WHY SO GLOOMY, MARMADUKE.?
SUSIE'S ELECTION REPORT
Hymie 99
MARMADUKE 85
LOOK AT THE CHART! MR. DOBSON IS WINNING!
THE MAIN TROUBLE MAY BE YOUR UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN ——— I HAVE SOME LETTERS HERE, ASKING ABOUT IT....
BUT MY UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN IS FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND!!
BUT THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE IS LAW .... ONE CANNOT CHANGE THAT
WELL ... THINGS MIGHT TURN OUT ALL RIGHT AFTER ALL .... CHEER UP
BUT JUST THE SAME.... IF THE PEOPLE DO NOT VOTE FOR ME, THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT THEY ARE PASSING UP!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mysteries of Jack's House*

By THE HAGERS


JACK SNOWBALL
FOR SOME TIME, I HAD NOT SEEN JACK; I HADN'T EVEN HEARD HIM QUACK.
I CALLED, AND WAS SURPRISED TO SEE HIS GATE FLY OPEN SUDDENLY.
THE FRONT PORCH STEPS SHOT THROUGH THE DOOR, AND LEFT ME SPRAWLING ON THE FLOOR,
TO BE RAISED BY A TRICKY CHAIR. A VOICE CRIED, "WADDLES, ARE YOU THERE?"

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Superintended
7. Past
8. Be indebted to
9. Quantity of paper
11. Printer's measure
12. The hock
14. Negation
16. Tidy
18. Notable period
20. Girl's name
21. Reduced

Down

1. Seaman
2. Era
3. Patriarch
4. Proceed
5. Female sheep
6. Signified
10. Human being
13. Encounter
15. Metal
17. Salutation
19. Jewish month

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ruskin and 'Realities'

AN ENCOURAGING thing to think about is thinking. There is more of it than ever before. If by that it is meant that more people are doing it. The question then inevitably posits itself: Why, if this be so, does the world find itself apparently sinking into a morass of fear, distrust, mutual hostility?

If all active thinking works for good, as many believe, why the haltings in economic, social, spiritual progress? As the policies of statesmen falter; as the well-meaning expedients of sociologists fall so short of the goals sought; as the promises of politicians melt in the crucible of office, does not the conviction grow that only as men and women everywhere turn to the one Infinite Intelligence whom they know as God, can their thinking become enduringly constructive?

It could easily be proved that most of the world's troubles as mirrored in its material history have come about because there has been so little thinking. Of course people have not realized this. Impressions absorbed as a sponge takes up water, and with as little conscious effort, have passed as thought, but mass inertia has left active thinking to a handful.

Now the people are thinking. That is the hardest fact the dictators are confronting. Equally inexorable is the fact that force cannot prevent it. Usually, of course, the autocrat does not know this. His obsession for power keeps him in hot pursuit of immediate objects, and inconvenient, not to say obvious, facts escape him. That is why, when former Kaiser Wilhelm signed a mobilization order in 1914, he did not foresee he was exiling himself in 1918 to Doorn. When the "Little Corporal" had a medal struck to commemorate a visioned victory over Britain he did not realize he had started for the loneliness of bleak St. Helena.

And, as Charles A. Beard points out in a recent number of the New Republic, the entrenched Victorian upholders of that branch of the Manchester school of industrialism who preached the "survival of the fittest," once laughed at Ruskin, who pleaded that life and labor ought to be good and beautiful. But the grim "realities" of the Manchesterites who thus turned Cobden's liberal free trade doctrines to the advantage of selfish vested interests are one by one today capitulating to the realities of decent housing, abolishment of slums and security against unemployment.

The people are thinking. In France and Britain increasing groups are openly resisting their governments' gas mask crusades. They suspect them of scare mongering so as to frighten citizens into drawing their belts tighter in order to pay for the heaping up of more and more armament and munitions.

The people are thinking. Idealists in Spain, seeking a true democracy, and hopes placed in a Popular Front Government in France indicate that. Although the Spanish idealists were destined to see their cause degenerate into an issue for internecine war and the extreme radicalism of the *Front Populaire* crumbles somewhat under the impact of a thoughtful, traditional French conservatism, the fact remains that actively awakened thought lay back of those movements.

Co-operative activities in Europe and the United States are drawing communities into group thinking which aims at wider distribution of goods and profits. Economic, political and social problems are studied in unparalleled measure by the many because of the failure of the few to make the world safe for democracy.

Greater, infinitely greater than all these, is the mounting perception of mankind that nothing less than divinely guided thinking is going to lift a world out of the quicksand of mesmeric evil which would try to drag it down.

An encouraging thing to think about is thinking.

The Threepenny Bit

THE Royal Mint has submitted proposals for bigger and brighter threepenny bits to replace Great Britain's present ones, which, some say, look like the mint's attempt to split the atom. At least, if not brighter, they are to be of "a distinctive colour," and this, no doubt, an attractive one, for the sake of those who are notoriously preoccupied with the color of the other fellow's money. Otherwise, indeed, the habit of testing them might spread, and "to take the bit between the teeth" come to have the very opposite of its present meaning; while not a few would prefer their pennies plain to threepence colored.

The chief customers of the mint for threepennies are the Scottish banks, and "sundry persons." The Scot who finds himself with one of the new pieces will be no whit dismayed at the change of complexion, and hence of metal; it will continue to be "siller" to him. "Sundry persons," however, may find themselves in a fix. Whether they be thrifty yet fastidious gallants who like to scatter their largesse in silver, or whether, on the contrary, they be reckless folk who, doubting their resistance to the slot machines on every side, rely for their economy on a coin that fits none of them, we do not know. But it would never do to drive the first to ostentation, nor the second to a load of farthings. The rest of the community will undoubtedly welcome any innovation that rids them of the present finicky, elusive and deceptive bit.

More Economic Appeasement

FRANCE at the time that it decided to devalue its currency had thrown around the country a series of barbed-wire entanglements in the shape of super-tariffs. They were import quotas. It has been calculated that there were 1200 in effect. An import quota is a device whereby the importing country limits the amount of imports of a particular commodity. Obviously it *keeps out* trade as contrasted with a tariff, which, if it is not prohibitively high, merely *curbs* it by increasing the price of the imported article.

The reason for the import quota policy lay in the overvalued franc. Goods priced in francs were overdear to people with foreign currency to spend. *Per contra*, goods priced in foreign currencies were cheap to Frenchmen with francs to spend. Therefore, the import trade was encouraged at the expense of the export (including tourist) trade. It then became the problem of France to safeguard its trade position and its gold reserves by ringing itself around with such new-fangled protective devices as import quotas. In time the process would have turned France into another Germany—a near-closed and controlled economy.

Devaluation has enabled the French to abolish a hundred quotas and reduce tariffs. A lower franc itself puts a brake on those imports which would have flooded France under the aegis of the high franc but for the barbed wire. Hence much of the barbed wire can be dismantled without damage to the French trade interest. Beyond that, however, the move is a realization of the Anglo-American-Franco accord. This monetary understanding was to be the prelude to an economic understanding on a world, or multilateral, scale. France's move away from the narrow bilateralism of import quotas is another step in this direction.

Mobs—China's Enemy Within

SUCH acts of mob violence as recently occurred in Chengtu, where two Japanese journalists were murdered, and in Pakhoi, where a local Japanese merchant was killed, cannot possibly help China in its struggle against Japanese aggression and penetration. On the contrary, they can only injure China's cause and play into the hands of the more extreme expansionist elements in Japan.

To events such as these the world has learned to look to ascertain what will be Japan's next excuse for following economic penetration of China with military penetration. The later shooting of three Japanese bluejackets in Shanghai gave Japan reason to declare martial law over a big area in that city.

The lynching of inoffensive Japanese individuals is not calculated to restore Manchuria to China or to check the subtler and more indirect Japanese absorption of North China. What it does is to give Japan what has long been lacking: a grievance against China that seems reasonable and legitimate in the eyes of world opinion.

Especially deplorable, from the Chinese standpoint, was the inevitable effect of the Chengtu and Pakhoi incidents on non-Japanese foreign residents in China. Before the incidents sympathy with China against the relentless Japanese advance had become almost universal. Japan's efforts to justify her repeated violations of the letter and spirit of the international treaties which were supposed to govern the attitude of the powers with Pacific interests toward China were maladroit and unconvincing. The systematic squeezing out of foreign business interests in Manchoukuo, the recent flow, under the protection of Japanese military and naval force, of vast quantities of smuggled goods, mostly of Japanese origin, into China clearly indicated that the outlook for the commercial interests of other countries in a Japan-dominated China would be gloomy.

But the small foreign communities in China have not forgotten the Boxer outbreak or the more recent outbreak of murder and pillage in Nanking in 1927, when British and Americans, rather than Japanese, were the chief victims. Mob violence is an uncontrollable and undiscriminating thing. If it rages against Japanese today, it may burst out against other foreigners tomorrow.

The outrages illustrate the complexity of the problem confronting the Nanking Government in preparing the people for eventual resistance to Japanese aggression. Under present Chinese social conditions the high-minded appeal of an educated patriot to the Chinese to stand together against foreign aggression is likely to be interpreted by a mob of coolies or peasants as an invitation to go and kill the first Japanese they can lay their hands on.

Mobs cannot help China. They can only precipitate a Sino-Japanese conflict under circumstances most unfavorable to China. If China is to win its struggle for national sovereignty and independence, firm discipline and a nation-wide willingness to sacrifice and to struggle to the last, not lynchings of individual Japanese, are the weapons that will best serve her cause.

Truly Rural

Book News of the Day

THE annual American crop of prize novels has in recent years provided few works which fulfill the expectations aroused in a waiting public. Scarcely ever is a genuine piece of literature submitted in one of these contests; the manuscripts are usually of a uniform mediocrity or they are bizarre concoctions, undeserving of the publicity awarded them by the publishers. Exceptions are rare.

This year, Dodd Mead's $10,000 prize novel, THE OLD ASHBURN PLACE, by Margaret Flint (New York: Dodd Mead. $2.50), though better than the usual run of manuscripts submitted in most publishers' contests, can lay no claim to special laurels. Reader response will tell in time whether Miss Flint's novel, in company with other prize-winning novels of the year, such as "I Am the Fox," and "Steps Going Down," will encourage publishers to continue the custom of promoting annual contests. Judged in the light of the results of other recent contests, it would seem that the publishers must learn that they cannot profitably prod authors into writing by an artificial stimulant savoring of sweepstakes allurement.

* * *

"The Old Ashburn Place" is a substantial and sincere narrative, dealing with life on a Maine farm. Miss Flint's familiarity with Maine in all its seasons lends a verisimilitude to the background which gives the book its greatest merit. From the storage cellar to the attic, from the barn to the farthermost stone fence, she knows also the farm which weathers those seasons.

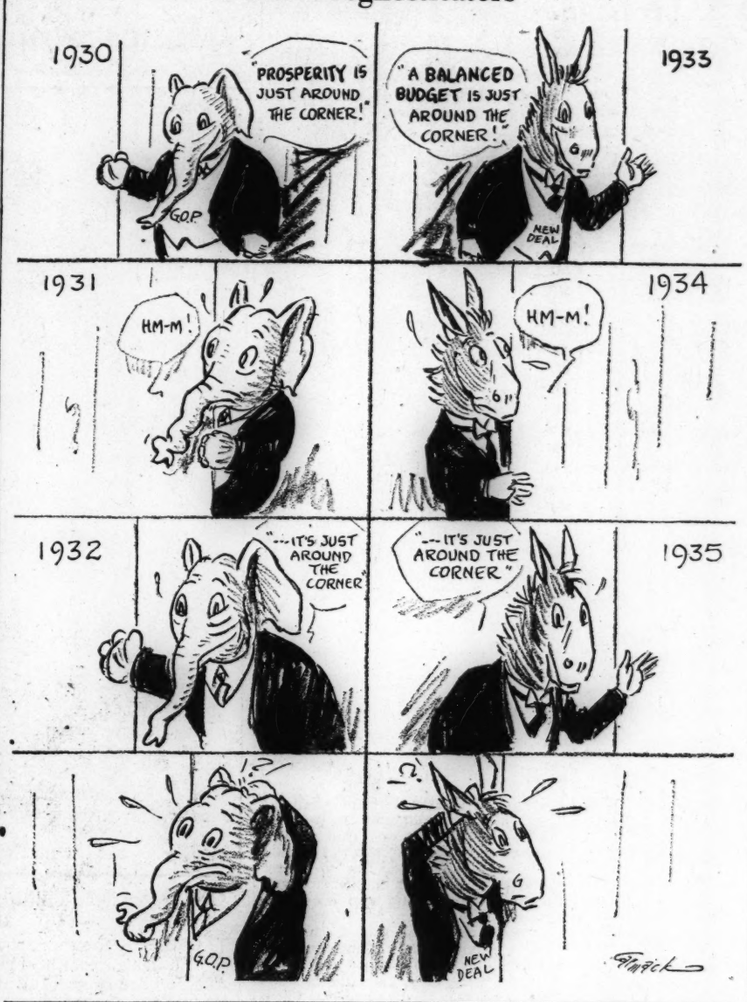
The story, repetitious and pedestrian, is of less interest. Charlie Ashburn is the most memorable character, well conceived and sympathetically drawn. He is shy, introspective, taciturn to outsiders. His life revolves entirely round the Ashburn place and his one unfortunate romance. His brothers and sister apparently have greater success than he in the managing of their lives, but Charlie finally achieves a contentment of spirit superior to the physical comfort and placidity which the others attain. The serenity which Charlie wins is more convincing than the tribulations which mark his fumbling steps toward it; nevertheless, he has at all times the reader's sympathy and attention.

* * *

The home place vies with Charlie for the center of interest. The simplicity of farm life is shown in a continual rosy glow. Charlie's careful apple picking, his willingness to experiment, whether on a new spray or a new crop, characterize the conscientiousness and desire to progress which make the Ashburns successful farmers. A tangle of human passions for a time plays havoc, but when Charlie and Morris eventually find a solution to the distressing problems, the old home regains the tranquillity it has so long enjoyed.

M. W. S.

The Prognosticators



Amid the Peace of Flanders

BRUGES, more than sixteen centuries old, lies tranquilly amid the fields of Flanders and the haste-defying habits of an earlier day invest it with an atmosphere in keeping with its ancient aspect.

If you care to delve into its colorful history you find that it was a rich and powerful city in the seventh century and for hundreds of years thereafter, that in the height of its glory it was a western rival of Florence and Venice and that the famous Flemish tapestry was made here long before the better-known Gobelin industry was founded. But, as Wordsworth sang, "in Bruges is many a street whence busy life has fled." And so you visit it today as you visit Rothenburg and Dinkelsbühl in Germany, Salzburg in Austria, San Gimignano in Italy, Toledo and Granada in Spain, Braga in Portugal, Carcassonne and Blois in France and Volendam in Holland, because like them it is an illumination of the pages of European history and a landmark on the highway of the centuries.

* * *

Yet Wordsworth, though lamenting the decline of Bruges' material power, could still laud its enduring glory of art and architecture, and Longfellow find inspiration as he stood in the noble plaza and listened to the world-famed carillon ringing out its melodies 300 feet above. And today it is the very serenity of the ancient town, its atmosphere of maturity and its summer days full of peace that lend delight to the wanderer's tarry, that bring him again and again to this place that is really more than a town, that is an outdoor museum of the urban architecture of a dozen eras whose beauty, like the memory of Bruges itself, never fades.

In busier places you recall the calm of those streets along the canal banks, of the little shaded plazas with their churches, of the bits of greensward under old trees at the end of an ancient bridge. You think tenderly of a low-ceilinged room where you lodged which overlooked a color-filled garden with its water-gate. You dream of the melody of the carillon which perhaps awakened you in a night so still you could even hear the lowing of the kine in the near-by Flanders fields. And you would fain dine once more on the "terrace" before the excellent restaurant in the plaza where the great campanile towers above you.

* * *

In the old days Bruges was connected with the sea by a canal up which came ocean-going craft bearing "rich argosies from far Cathay," or at least from the eastern Mediterranean. It has gradually filled in until now it is a waterway only for small fishing craft. But you may make a leisurely way through it in a launch or rowing-boat, even as through most of the Venetian-like maze of canals and narrow streams that interlace Bruges, also across the frontier into Holland for luncheon at a little Dutch village where on market day the square is half filled with great red and yellow cheeses spread there for the inspection of buyers. Boats with brown, three-cornered sails attached to their tall masts seem to glide eerily across the low level country itself. Windmills and white red-roofed houses and sleek cattle dot the dike-guarded meadows. Interminable canals drain the water-drenched soil and along them in deep-laden barges the farmers of the Low Countries bring to market their butter and cheese and garden products, even as did their ancestors in the time of Charlemagne.

In the midst of such a country, two hundred years removed from the noisy activity of the European continent in atmosphere if only two hours in time, lies Bruges peacefully in Flanders meadows, unimportant now in material concernments but with the beauty of its glorious past unimpaired. Its old houses, upper stories with their leaded windows overhanging the canals, have been the homes of wealthy Flemish burghers, master mariners and Jacobean exiles and now shelter artists, expatriates from unsettled countries and even tourists. But their centuries-old serenity is undisturbed and the waters of the canal beneath their windows move along slowly and evenly as of old, as if contrasting the deliberate current of life of a former day with the impatient haste of the present.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Cross-Examining the Co-operatives

By Frank L. Rerrin

GRADUALLY a considerable and an increasing number of persons in the United States have voluntarily constituted themselves members of an unofficial ways and means committee engaged in a study of the consumers' co-operative system. Until recently all the testimony offered has been in support of the plan. Its alleged advantages, both to producers and consumers, have been eloquently and convincingly pointed out. There has been accumulated a preponderating mass of voluntary evidence designed to convince the public that both those who produce and those who buy for use are the victims of a greedy and conscienceless profit system.

Quite reasonably it should be agreed that too great weight should not be given, in appraising the merits and demerits of the opposing system, to the argument that fundamentally the competitive system is distinctively American and that the co-operative, or non-profit system, is a foster child, originally the ward of European neighbors. Americans are not at all afraid of assimilating whatever of economic good they may acquire from whatever source. It is generally admitted that even now many of our processes are experimental. That these have operated successfully and profitably in most cases, and that the tendency has been to stabilize and perpetuate them, especially in the matter of mass production and mass distribution, may be due to the ingenuity of those concerned, to the usually free flow of capital, to the assumed insurance against excessive internal taxation, to the direct and indirect benefits of a protective tariff, and to the increasing ability, in times of ordinary prosperity, of the American consumer to buy, even at prices affording a profit to producers, middlemen and retailer.

* * *

It is because the American buyer has always been willing to pay the price asked for what he needs and what he wants, without inquiring too closely to discover whether or not the manufacturer and the storekeeper were also prospering because of his patronage, that the stupendous revolving fund has supplied, as it circulated, a market for the products of the farm, the factory, the mine and the mill, as well as work for millions of workers employed as processers, shippers and handlers. The picture was not a bad one in times of national prosperity. It is wise to learn if it should, in the hour of indecision, be turned face to the wall.

This whole question as it affects or threatens to affect what many regard as a national economic policy is being considered and discussed by the distribution committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In a special report just issued and made public by that committee the granting of subsidies, or the extension of preferential treatment in the form of tax exemptions or financial or other assistance to consumers' co-operatives is quite convincingly opposed.

* * *

Of course it may be assumed that no one who is catalogued as a "mere consumer" is a member of that committee or of the parent organization. It is likewise a fact, no doubt, that the average consumer, left to himself, would not endorse the report. The inclination, popularly, is to seek, especially in seasons of economic disturbance and unrest, not only the cheaper products in point of quality, but those which are offered at the lowest price. That may be wise buying from the standpoint of dollars and cents and of meeting a pressing need. But it is not always economical or wise in the long run.

In the discussion of any proposed economic change which it is planned to make deliberately and perhaps finally, thought should be given not only to its immediate possible benefits, but to its effect upon what, to Americans, has become a national economic interrelationship. As a people we are not much inclined to any extension of the subsidy system. The tariff? Yes, the tariff, in the estimation of many, has operated as a subsidy to its beneficiaries. Just how few those beneficiaries are, and what industries and what persons have or have not been benefited is a question still unanswered even by learned economists of opposing schools.

But there is this interesting and important matter to be considered. Having nurtured and protected so-called infant industries through the period of adolescence, is it wise, or prudent, to bestow bounties and subsidies upon some experimental system of production and distribution which threatens the prosperity, if not the existence, of the established method?

The Wide Horizon

The Ides of October

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

ERRING only by two or three days, most political prophets chose October as the month for the *dénouement* of France's political crisis. As long ago as last June, it was predicted by numerous observers, both French and foreign, that early autumn would witness the culmination of Léon Blum's Popular Front "experiment."

Such predictions are hazardous affairs. It is obviously next to impossible to forecast the exact date when a political and social situation as complex as that existing in France today will come to a definite and decisive head. Furthermore, important political developments have an almost unfailing habit here of arriving much later than they are expected.

Nevertheless, the recent widespread resurgence of "folded-arms" strikes tends to confirm the general conviction that present unsettled conditions cannot go on much longer without serious and probably violent consequences of some sort. October may or may not bring the scheduled "explosion," but at least it has brought France's Popular Front regime to a point where certain deeply significant trends are now clearly discernible. These developments fall naturally into four categories: economic, social, political and international.

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1. Economically, M. Blum cannot rightly claim any decisive success so far, though it is much too soon to say he has failed. There is as yet no sure sign that his primary aim—to bring about business recovery by applying President Roosevelt's "reflationary" methods—is being attained. Commerce and industry remain at an alarmingly low ebb.

Most serious of all economic factors, retail prices have risen sharply despite the Government's attempts to keep living costs down. Devaluation of the franc has added to the Government's difficulties in preventing a sharp rise in living costs. But it holds out real hopes of business recovery. The recent monetary accord with Britain and the United States is believed here to open serious prospects of "economic disarmament" so that internationally as well as internally the French Government seems justified in banking on an important revival of commercial and industrial activity.

Unfortunately for M. Blum, however, devaluation has hardly been a complete success politically. Not only has he been subjected to violent and telling attacks in Parliament, but a large part of the French press has continued this opposition in an attempt to convince the public that devaluation can be carried through successfully only by a Conservative government or at least by a less socialistic cabinet than the Popular Front coalition.

The Government's alternative scheme—to avoid devaluation by coaxing back into circulation the 40 or 50 billion francs of hoarded capital—had had only modest success. The Popular Front's loan of short-term "Baby Bonds" has yielded only a little over four billion francs in more than two months; and the unexpected increase in expenditure on armaments is expected to more than counterbalance this progress.

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2. Socially, four months under the Popular Front regime have not lessened the tragic tendency of Frenchmen to line up into two hostile camps. The Blum Government did indeed dissolve the so-called "fascist leagues" such as Colonel de la Rocque's Croix de Feu. But these leagues have merely been replaced by big "superparties" such as La Rocque's French Social party and Jacques Doriot's National-Socialist French Popular party. The occupational strikes, which the Popular Front Government has tolerated despite their admitted illegality, have intensified class strife. Several social reforms intended to better the lot of the workers have been enacted into law, but have not yet had time to produce their effect. The same is true of the public works program designed to relieve unemployment.

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3. Politically, Léon Blum, France's Socialist Premier, is today in difficulties on both his Left and his Right. The Communists violently attack him because of his neutrality policy in the Spanish conflict, and disapprove of his moderation toward Germany. He in his turn holds the Communists partly responsible for the fresh outbreak of "folded arms" strikes which complicate the Cabinet's task of keeping order.

On his Right, M. Blum is menaced by rumblings of revolt from the more moderate Radicals, who reproach him with failure to protect private property rights, violated by the strikers who occupy shops and factories. The senators in particular are aroused by the Government's failure to keep the pledge extracted by them in July that no more occupation of premises by strikers would be tolerated.

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4. International developments in Europe may at any moment upset all calculations concerning internal events in France. The civil war in Spain has so far tended to accentuate French domestic differences; what effect its final outcome will have cannot be foreseen.

Furthermore, any serious threat of war in Europe, notably in the direction of Germany, would be capable of reversing completely the current trend toward internal division.